HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Is Poverty the Cause of Riots?

By HENRY HAZLITT

Let us hope that the President's new advisory commission to investigate the epidemic of racial disorders will bring in a more realistic report than did his recent crime commission.

Until a week or two ago, every Negro riot in this country was sure to be followed by statements from "Great Society" politicians and sob sisters in the press that the participants had been driven to it by "poverty and despair."

Since these mass riots have been breaking out in city after city in the last three years, and were almost unknown before then, this explanation implies that the Negro is even worse off economically than he has ever been in the past, and has less reason than ever to hope to better himself.

The truth is exactly the opposite. A key figure is the median money income of nonwhite families, as compiled by the government's Bureau of the Census. In 1947 this was $1,614 a year. Thereafter, it rose every two years. In 1965 it reached $3,971, an increase of 146 per cent in 17 years.

Adjustment must be made, of course, for the 41 per cent rise of consumer prices in the same period. But even when this has been done, we find that the real median income of Negro families (dollar income expressed in terms of what it would buy) went up 74 per cent in the period.

In brief, from an economic standpoint the Negro in America is better off than he has ever been in this or any other country.

This is not, of course, the whole story. How does the Negro's economic progress compare with that of the rest of the population? Here again the overall figures are in his favor. While the median monetary income of nonwhite families increased 146 per cent between 1947 and 1965, that of white families increased only 127 per cent.

President Johnson meets with his newly created Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Seated from left: Roy Wilkins, Gov. Otto Kerner, President Johnson, John Lindsay and I. W. Abel. Standing, from left: Charles Thornton, Rep. James Corman (D.-Calif.), Rep. William McCulloch (R.-Ohio), Sen. Fred Harris (D.-Okla.), Vice President Humphrey, Katherine Peden, Herbert Jenkins, Sen. Edward Brooke (R.-Mass.), Cyrus Vance and Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark. Johnson hands Mayor Lindsay a pen after signing an order spelling out the group's authority.

So the average position of the Negro in these 17 years has not only been steadily improving in absolute terms, but the comparative improvement in his position has been slightly better than that of his white neighbors.

It is still true, however, that on the average the income of Negro families still remains far below that of white families. In 1947, when white families had a median money income of $3,157, the median money income of Negro families was only $1,614—only 51 per cent as much. By 1965 the median income of Negro families had climbed to only 55 per cent of that of white families.

Much remains to be done to improve the lot of the Negro. But as he is better off in his absolute economic position than he has ever been, and as he has at least shared proportionately in the increased prosperity of the country over the last two decades, there is nothing to justify riots or the doctrines of desperation and despair.

The riots, destroying the property and security of both whites and Negroes, can only increase racial bitterness and make the Negro's economic problems far worse.

And what needs to be done to improve the Negro's economic lot is very often the opposite of the measures that the Johnson Administration has adopted and is still proposing. In 1966 the unemployment rate for Negroes was more than twice as great as that for white workers—7.3 per cent against 3.3 per cent. Eminent economists have repeatedly pointed out that a large part of the responsibility for this has been the persistent boosting of the legal minimum wage rate. This has reduced the job opportunities of Negroes and forced many of them on relief.

A great deal still needs to be done to eliminate discrimination against the Negro. But what he chiefly needs is not more and bigger government handouts, but training to acquire the skills to fit him for better positions.

Finally, the chief emphasis needs to be put on what only the individual, white or black, can do for himself.

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NEWSPAPER

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Backers of California Gov. **Ronald Reagan** were pleased last week by the first Gallup poll pitting the former actor against President Johnson in a "trial heat" for the 1968 sweepstakes. Reagan would get 39 per cent of the vote against LBJ's 51 per cent with 10 per cent undecided. Although Reagan's percentage was not as high as Nixon or Romney's, Gallup noted, ". . . for a man who has held political office barely six months, his showing must be regarded as impressive." The poll, incidentally, was taken before the Detroit upheaval.

● Though he hasn't said anything publicly, liberal Sen. **Frank Church** (D.-Idaho) has privately confided to friends that he believes LBJ's anti-riot commission, headed by Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois, is a "political act," not designed to get to the root of the riot trouble.

● Free on $10,000 bond pending an extradition hearing in Alexandria, Va., on August 22, SNCC leader **H. Rap Brown,** charged with inciting a recent riot in Cambridge, Md., talks just like Communist sympathizer Stokely Carmichael. Brown, Stokely's hand-picked successor to head SNCC, was recently quoted as saying, "I'm sure socialism does better than capitalism. Look at Cuba, it's a poor country but the people aren't starving like the kids are starving to death in Mississippi."

● Regarding those charges that whites have conspired to starve Negroes in Mississippi, a staff member of U.S. News and World Report recently toured the area and found "there is **no evidence of starvation** in the stark definition of that word. There is no basis for charges of conspiracy to starve out Negroes." Liberal Hodding Carter III, editor of the Delta Democrat Times in Greenville, has said: "The starvation-conspiracy theory is not a statement of reason but of demagoguery. . . . As deeply as we have detested some of the official policies of this state . . . we can say without fear of accurate contradiction that no such generally accepted policy exists."

● Already in deep trouble because of a split in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, Sen. **Joseph Clark,** up for re-election in 1968, may be in more hot water because of undenied reports that he plans to marry a Mrs. Iris Richey as soon as the recent divorce suit filed by Mrs. Clark becomes final. A divorce and remarriage —a la Nelson Rockefeller—would probably severely hurt Clark in the heavily Roman Catholic Keystone State. Mrs. Richey, herself divorced eight years ago, managed Genevieve Blatt's unsuccessful campaign against Sen. Hugh Scott in 1964.

● A number of GOP politicos admit they just can't figure out what's going on with Rep. **Paul Findley** (R.-Ill.). Normally considered a conservative and hard-line anti-Communist, Findley recently called for a revision of our China policy, coming out in favor of recognition of and trade with that Communist country. Now he has proposed that Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.), a champion of East-West trade and of bringing the Viet Cong into a coalition government, become Illinois' favorite-son presidential candidate at the 1968 GOP convention.

● CORE chieftain **Floyd McKissick,** a strong advocate of "Black Power," last week called for federal aid for "black separatists" who want to establish communities in Africa; the turning over of all business and public facilities in the U.S. "ghettoes" to the Negro people; and the "release" of all "political prisoners"; i.e., those jailed on criminal charges during the recent riots.

● The Census Bureau reports that **government employment** at the local, state and federal levels increased 8.4 per cent last year. Nearly 12 million Americans are now working for government, drawing down $66 billion a year.

● Six exponents of the Washington "Black Power" movement say they are laying the groundwork for increased militancy among the masses of Negroes by helping to set up a regional office of the **National Conference on Black Power.** Planning to move into the Congress of Racial Equality office at 1232 U St., N.W., the group includes members of SNCC, CORE and ACT. One member of the group, Julius Hobson, who is employed by the federal Social Security Administration, has suggested that Negroes burn down business establishments and has befriended such radicals as Jesse Gray, New York City rent strike organizer.

● Because they believe the **Citizens for Kennedy-Fulbright** organization will fail in its attempts to get LBJ to "withdraw" in 1968, peace-bloc Democrats are trying a new tack: to influence the Democratic platform toward a dovish stance. Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.) has strongly endorsed the "peace plank" strategy as has ADA bigwig Joseph L. Rauh. Rauh's support of the "peace plank" move has thus far disappointed the "dump LBJ" boys. Rauh, these forces hoped, might lead a fight to remove LBJ from the Democratic ticket at the 1968 convention—just as he led the fight to dump President Truman from the ticket 20 years ago.

● Marxist **Staughton Lynd,** on leave from Yale University, has filed suit before the Illinois Circuit Court to force his appointment to the Chicago State College faculty. The state college board of governors refused to confirm him in the job because of his unauthorized visit to North Viet Nam. Lynd has been joined in the court action by the Cook County College Teachers Union Local 1600, AFL-CIO, of which he is a member.

● Television station WIIC in Pittsburgh recently polled its viewers, discovered that 70 per cent would **vote against LBJ** if the election were being held today.

● The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the Council for a Livable World —the latter already rounding up financial support for Senators George McGovern and Gaylord Nelson in their '68 re-election campaigns— have plans to invite to this country **Au Truong Thanh,** a leftist Vietnamese who has been barred from running for the presidency in his country because of his championing of neutralism. (Neutralists and pro-Communists are forbidden to seek office in Viet Nam.) Before being scrapped from the presidential race, Thanh, a Marxist dialectician in close alliance with the militant Buddhist Thich Tri Quang, campaigned on a platform to stop the bombing and effect an immediate cease-fire.

● A new analysis of Red China's nuclear capabilities by the prestigious Joint Committee on Atomic Energy may spur Congress to compel a reluctant Administration to begin the construction of an **anti-missile defense.** The Joint Committee, comprised of such respected members as Sen. Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) and Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.), issued a report last week claiming a missile attack from Red China "could possibly be launched" against the United States "by the early 1970s." The report also noted that "at present we do not have an effective anti-ballistic-missile system which could repel such a . . . strike."

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LBJ's Proposed Tax Hike

President Johnson's pet theory that the nation can easily have both guns and butter simultaneously was neatly demolished last week by his own request for a hefty tax increase on both corporations and individuals. In a special message to Congress, LBJ estimated the federal budget deficit for the current year may soar to $29 billion without the tax increase; with both a tax hike and a reduction in expenditures he said the deficit would be between $14 billion and $18 billion.

Afraid of a massive inflationary deficit, Congress will probably grant LBJ part of what he wants, but the sentiment of many members of Congress was simply: "LBJ has got us into this fiscal mess with his profligacy. Why should we bail him out?"

A number of lawmakers also appeared weary of the tired tale that the increase is needed because of the war in Viet Nam. Save for a tiny minority of ardent doves, few would begrudge raising taxes to aid our soldiers and help win the war. But even while LBJ was talking about his unpleasant duty of having to "cut, tax and borrow" for the war effort, his vice president was calling for vigorous new federal spending in the form of a "Marshall Plan" for the cities.

The Administration, moreover, is crusading to restore billions of dollars of cuts Congress has made in a host of areas, including foreign aid, demonstration cities, rent subsidies and rat control.

Reception to the LBJ proposal was cool in many quarters. Chairman Russell B. Long (D.-La.) of the Senate Finance Committee said: "I expect that if I voted now I'd vote against it." House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.) claimed LBJ had still not made his case for the tax increase. "I will not concede that the present level of federal spending cannot be cut back sufficiently to avoid a tax increase," said the Michigan lawmaker.

John W. Byrnes (R.-Mich.), senior GOP member of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said he would not foreclose the possibility of a tax increase, but added that "without an austerity program on expenditures a tax increase is out of the question."

While the headlines suggest that all LBJ is asking for is a 10 per cent increase in current taxes, there's far more involved. Here's what the tax package calls for:

• A 10 per cent surcharge on individual income taxes to take effect Oct. 1, 1967. (LBJ has conveniently excluded some 16 million taxpayers in the lowest income brackets, thus making this largely a tax on the middle class. By exempting a group that votes predominantly Democratic, LBJ hopes to preserve his voting majority in 1968.)

• A 10 per cent surcharge on corporate income taxes, retroactive to July 1, 1967, and a speed-up in corporate tax collections.

• A freeze, until July 1, 1969, on the 7 per cent automobile excise tax and the 10 per cent excise tax on telephone service. These excises were previously scheduled to be eliminated on Jan. 1, 1969.

While LBJ was proposing one sort of tax increase last week, the House Ways and Means Committee had endorsed part of another LBJ tax proposal.

President Johnson signs his proposal to Congress that "a temporary surcharge of 10 per cent" be enacted on both corporate and individual income taxes.

The committee approved a bill that would boost Social Security benefits 12.5 per cent, to be financed mainly through increasing from $6,600 to $7,600 the salary base on which the Social Security payroll tax is paid. (Thus for next year, only those earning over $6,600 would have more taken out of their pay checks—another move calculated to appeal to Democratic voters in the lower income brackets.)

Under the tax formula written into the bill, the maximum that any wage-earner (one earning $7,600 or more per annum) would pay annually in Social Security taxes would be $290.40 in 1967; $334.40 in

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

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1968; $364.80 in 1969; $395.20 in 1971; $429.40 in 1973 and $448.40 in 1987.

Employers and employes today each pay a tax of 4.4 per cent on the first $6,600 of income. Tax step-ups in existing law or added by the bill to finance Medicare would raise the tax paid by each to 5.9 per cent on $7,600 of income by 1987.

Pentagon Security Breakdown

The Pentagon's bestowal of a secret clearance on Robert A. Niemann, despite his avowed support of Communists and Communist organizations, may yet turn into a major controversy on Capitol Hill. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has expressed its concern and Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.), a member of HCUA, has delved into the matter further as a result of revelations regarding Niemann appearing in *Human Events* (July 29).

ROUDEBUSH

Rep. Roudebush, whose office says the Hoosier lawmaker is preparing a whole list of questions for the Pentagon in connection with the case, has already written a stinging letter to Joseph J. Liebling, director of security policy. The letter says in part:

"This will signify my complete disagreement with your recent letter concluding that the employment of a Mr. Robert A. Niemann on an Air Force project at UCLA [the University of California at Los Angeles] is in the national interest." (Liebling had written Roudebush on June 29 that despite Niemann's membership in the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a group cited by J. Edgar Hoover as "Communist controlled," Niemann's "secret clearance is clearly consistent with the national interest.")

Roudebush also stressed: "Your letter would indicate to me that this membership in the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs . . . constituted a mere gesture of protest on the part of Mr. Niemann and he has no further record of anti-American activity. This does not appear to be the case, because I have received information this week that he has been active in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee on the UCLA campus and for the past several years has been on the staff of *The Movement Press,* a publication that has been part of the SNCC operation.

"Mr. Niemann was also quoted this week in *Human Events* magazine of July 29, 1967, as having voted in 1966 for a well-known leader of the Communist party in Southern California.

"There have been other reports brought to my attention which would indicate that Niemann has participated in other left-wing activities, including a demonstration against the President of the United States during a visit to Los Angeles.

"It occurs to me that if Niemann can obtain a security clearance from the Defense Department there are certainly few people in the United States who could not do so."

A top-flight security expert, in fact, has told Human Events he believes that many more "Niemanns" are being employed on defense projects.

According to this informant, the Defense Department began scuttling its security program during the John F. Kennedy Administration and this dismantling has now reached the point that "you wouldn't believe the type of people who are running security in the Pentagon today. Honestly, I really think they'd be willing to give a clearance to Stokely Carmichael." This source, it is stressed, is not prone to exaggerate and has the reputation of being a careful investigator.

Following its probe of the recent riots, there is some speculation that HCUA itself may conduct an investigation into Pentagon security procedures. It is recalled that the committee did a lengthy probe of the National Security Agency in 1960 after the defection of two of the agency's top employes to communism. That HCUA investigation resulted in a large-scale shakeup in NSA and the weeding out of poor security officials.

LBJ's Anti-Riot Panel

In the view of many observers, LBJ's anti-riot commission has got off to a less than scintillating start. Widely believed to have been set up to justify LBJ's "Great Society" and aid the re-election fortunes of Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, the commission has begun its investigation by attempting to sweep under the rug any suggestion that the riots were initiated or inflamed by black militants or Communists.

KERNER

After the commission had heard lengthy testimony by J. Edgar Hoover, chairman Kerner issued a fragmentary report about the FBI chief's statement. The Illinois governor maintained Hoover "had no intelligence on which to base a conclusion of a conspiracy" in regard to the riots.

Whatever Kerner actually meant, the clear thrust of his remarks was to suggest that Hoover does not believe that Communists or black nationalist organizers are attempting to set off the riots in America's cities—a palpable untruth.

In testimony before the House just this February, Hoover related: "Although most of the riots and disturbances have been characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by young hoodlums, the involvement of other violent, lawless, subversive and extremist elements became readily apparent as the rioting grew and spread. . . . Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland and Chicago."

Furthermore, evidence of deliberate attempts by subversive elements to foment violence have surfaced rapidly in the riot aftermath:

• Just after the Kerner announcement, news dispatches of a press conference in Havana quoted Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of SNCC, as saying:

"We are organizing urban guerrillas in the United States according to the tactics inspired by [Che] Guevara of creating two or three more Viet Nams to bring the collapse of capitalism and imperialism."

• Police officials from Cincinnati, Nashville and Cambridge, Md., told the Senate Judiciary Committee last week that leaders of the pro-Communist SNCC incited the riots that occurred in their cities this year. Both SNCC Chairman H. Rap Brown

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and former chairman Stokely Carmichael, admirers of Castro's Cuba, were blamed for sparking the violence in Cincinnati and Nashville. Police Chief Brice Kinnamon of Cambridge played a tape recording of a speech by Brown for a panel of senators and then charged Brown with being the "sole reason" for the riots that rocked his city of 20,000 on the night of July 28.

• Capt. John A. Sorace of the Nashville police force said Brown and Carmichael and other student committee leaders organized the riots that occurred in that city in April. He said it was all part of a plan called "Operation Nashville" that had been worked out in advance, which included teaching of violence and the manufacture of Molotov cocktails.

• Nashville police officials also testified that federal poverty funds went to a Nashville, Tenn., "liberation school" run by SNCC members at which "pure, unadulterated hatred of the white race" was taught; that outside agitators from SNCC organized the Nashville riot; that booklets spelling out "how to cripple a city" and make Molotov cocktails were found in a raid at the Nashville SNCC headquarters.

HCUA Leftists Stir Riots

Investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities have uncovered startling evidence that a number of riots in recent years were planned in detail by professional black nationalists and pro-Communists. These findings, contained in an unreleased staff study, led to the HCUA decision last week to hold a full-scale probe of subversive influences in the riots.

The committee probers found that the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party, the radical Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and assorted "Black Power" groups "have been giving instructions to their members and others in the manufacture and use of Molotov cocktails, in weapons firing and the arts of judo and karate."

"It appears to be a logical conclusion," said the HCUA report in a masterful understatement, "that these skills are taught with the intent that they be put to use."

The committee staff closely examined riots in 1965 and 1966 in Chicago. An undercover agent gave the committee sworn testimony that the 1965 riot was "deliberately planned in advance by certain leaders of ACT, a militant civil rights group who are also members of the Revolutionary Action Movement and are using ACT as a RAM front."

The HCUA study said that ACT leaders have instructed their followers in the techniques of guerrilla warfare, "used teen-age gangs to carry out violence and attended classes in Marxism conducted by Ishmael Flory, a member of the National Negro Commission of the Communist party."

The committee also blamed ACT for the Chicago riots that broke out July 12, 1966. It said Douglas Andrews, identified as an ACT leader who had been involved in the 1965 riot, "is known to have stated on July 13 that he met with teen-age gangs the day before and arrangements had been made for them to riot in certain areas; that he was going to contact the top leader of the youth gangs to get them to start using Molotov cocktails, and that he was going to mix Molotov cocktails in a garage in the rear of his home. On July 17, after the riot ended and law and order had been restored, the Communist party distributed inflammatory literature in the riot area."

The committee also probed riots this year in Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. In both cases, the committee found, the outbreaks were initiated by SNCC. The report said that Stokely Carmichael arrived in Nashville April 5 to attend a closed-door meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund, a group headed by Carl and Anne Braden, both of whom have been identified as Communists in the past.

The report goes on to say that "preliminary investigation conducted by the committee indicates that a key member of the [SCEF-backed] Southern Student Organizing Committee has bragged that her group actually planned the Nashville demonstration which led to the riot of April 8."

Stokely in Havana

Anti-Communist experts are speculating that the meeting of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) in Havana this week may result in increased violence in the United States caused, in part, by Cuban-trained guerrillas.

This conclusion is based on the fact that not only Stokely Carmichael but other black revolutionaries from the United States are reported to be attending this Communist conference on guerrilla warfare. A reliable intelligence source informs *Human Events* that attending the conference in one capacity or another are members of SNCC, the United Negro Action Front, the "Negroes Against Negative Death" and black revolutionaries from Harlem.

Castro's principal showpiece, honorary delegate Stokely Carmichael, openly called for a Negro guerrilla uprising in U.S. cities and threatened assassination for America's leaders if they refuse to bow to his demands. "We have no alternative," Carmichael declared, "but to use aggressive armed force, violence, in order to own the land, houses and stores inside our communities and to control the politics of those communities."

The violent Negro demagogue declared that Negro guerrillas "must develop a consciousness so that when people who are struggling get killed, the retaliation will be against the leaders of the West."

"Let us develop a consciousness that when they touch one guerrilla, Lyndon Johnson, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara and Harold Wilson must pay the price. We are not waiting for them to kill us. We will come to kill them first or rather, we are working towards that goal."

One good thing about the Viet Nam war, said Carmichael, is that "the United States has taught us how to kill. Our brothers returning from Viet Nam are going to use that training well in the cities of the United States."

Asked about the role of white people in the Negro struggle, Carmichael replied: "The only whites we can use in our struggle are those who are ready to pick up guns with us to destroy the capitalist system."

The big fear in intelligence circles in the Capital is that Carmichael's statements are more than bombast and that he and his Communist allies will try some means to implement his verbal commitment.

Our Viet Nam Failure

Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) of the House Armed Services Committee has appointed a special subcommittee to conduct an investigation of our policy in Viet Nam. Headed by Rep. Porter Hardy (D.-Va.), the new panel has been given the task of determining how long officials believe it will take to win a military victory, whether an actual victory plan exists, how many men would be required to achieve success and when a viable government can be established in South Viet Nam.

HARDY

A highly relevant dispatch by a veteran Asian correspondent has stirred the committee's interest. Written by the Chicago *Daily News'* Keyes Beech, the article paints a bleak picture of the war in Viet Nam.

The conflict, says Beech, is not at all going to plan. "American casualties are mounting. The enemy, instead of yielding gracefully to American military superiority, appears to be more full of fight than before. What's more, he has had the effrontery to acquire some sophisticated new weapons like artillery and rockets [Soviet made, Beech might have added]."

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, says Beech, has tended to shift the blame on Gen. William C. Westmoreland. Upon his return from South Viet Nam, McNamara, in effect, called into question Westmoreland's competence, but it is McNamara, himself, Beech implies, who is also to blame.

Beech says that in purely military terms the essence of Westmoreland's strategy is that by destroying the enemy's main forces and logistical bases his back would be broken.

"That strategy worked up to a point," says Beech. "There are a good many reasons to believe that the Viet Cong were as good as defeated until North Viet Nam saved the situation by intervening in strength. But time and again, beginning with the bloody Ia Drang Valley battle in November 1965, enemy losses were so heavy as to be wasteful even by Hanoi's standards.

"It was then that Hanoi decided on an easier way of fighting the war. North Vietnamese troops simply began walking across the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

"It was then that the war became a different ball game—and one that the United States cannot hope to win under the existing ground rules. . . .

"All the tactical advantages lie with the Communists. They can cross into South Viet Nam at will. The Marines cannot cross into North Viet Nam. When things get too hot for them south of the border, the Communists can retreat to the safe soil of their homeland, but the Marines cannot follow.

"Also, Marine positions are within range of North Viet Nam's newly acquired artillery and rockets." In a normal battle situation, says Beech, the Americans would outflank the Communist positions and destroy them, but that means invading North Viet Nam—a policy not favored by the Administration.

"No American general," insists this veteran war correspondent, "has been asked to fight a war under such appalling conditions."

YAF Takes on IBM

Members of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) in California have begun picketing offices of the International Business Machines Corp. (IBM). The purpose: to prevent the ninth largest industrial firm in the United States from engaging in an active campaign to sell highly sophisticated computers to Communist nations in Eastern Europe.

"So far," according to the New York *Times*, "Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria have bought one each of IBM's 1400 series. The 1400s were the company's most modern production line until it introduced its 300 series about two years ago.

"Now, the same countries, as well as East Germany, are negotiating with IBM to buy 360s, the company's current line."

The *Times* article, which remains uncontested according to George Palmer, assistant to the managing editor, also quoted a Czechoslovakian foreign trade official as saying to IBM, "When we buy from you, we want the best you have."

IBM's possible sale of computers to East Germany is especially interesting, since the United States does not even recognize that government.

There is no question, according to reliable authorities, but that these IBM machines will increase the military as well as the industrial capacity of Communist countries.

Says one computer expert: "Machines of this sort are an intricate part of any nation's weapons system." Even IBM officials concede that the computers they are selling to Communist Europe have military applications and are currently being used by the United States Air Force and the Navy.

Trade experts also say that the United States will have no assurance that these machines won't eventually be clandestinely transshipped to the Soviet Union.

California YAF members are hoping that IBM, under continued harassment, will publicly repudiate its policy of aiding Communists. YAF's national campaign against Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. two years ago resulted in Firestone refusing to build a $50-million synthetic rubber factory in Communist Rumania. Earlier this year YAF picketing helped convince American Motors to cancel trade plans with the Soviet Union.

Further information on the YAF campaign against IBM is available from California YAF Co-Chairmen Bill Steel and Jeff Segal, 1215 Westwood Blvd., West Los Angeles, Calif. 90024 (213-477-7179).

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Why the 1968 Election Is Still a Toss-Up

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Lyndon Johnson, according to the pollsters, has been regaining some of his old popularity in recent weeks, presumably because he came off lucky in the Mideast crisis. But popularity polls, at this point, mean next to nothing.

Some deep tides are running in this country, and they do not bode well for the old coalition which has served LBJ's party so well for over 30 years.

Item One is the attitude of the rank and file of labor. The recent "in-depth" survey which so appalled AFL-CIO President George Meany, who reportedly shoved it in his desk rather than talk about it, bespoke a vast disillusion among workers in their feeling about labor's dependence on government benefits.

The rank and file showed no enthusiasm for an increase in Social Security benefits for the elderly, which would have to be paid for by younger workers out of their current incomes. Workers indicated that they couldn't care less about more fringe benefits; it is money in the paycheck that interests them. Furthermore, they go against their leaders on the issue of compulsory unionism, voting to retain Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the individual states to have their own right-to-work laws.

The union leaders are still living in the intellectual climate of the 1930s, putting their trust in the state and the Democratic party. But the boys down below are restive—and who knows how their votes will go in 1968?

Former Vice President Richard Nixon campaigns during the 1960 presidential contest. Many new issues have arisen since then, mostly at the expense of the labor and ethnic votes which have kept Democrats in power.

Item Two is the civil rights issue, which has lost its steam. The riots over "Black Power" which jump from city to city, hitting Cincinnati, Ohio, one week and Newark, N.J., or Hartford, Conn., the next, are certain to provoke a "law and order" vote in regions that are distant from the civil rights firing line.

Since the white population is 90 per cent of the country, this could produce ponderable election-day shifts in areas whose view of ghetto problems, which are real enough, is becoming more and more obscured by ghetto violence.

Barry Goldwater couldn't exploit the "crime in the streets" issue in 1964, for every important domestic question then was drowned out by the cacophony about the need for a safe finger on the "nuclear trigger." But nobody is going to mention the atom in 1968, so the need for "law and order" could very well be a dominant issue.

Item Three is the general ethnic vote, which is conditioned by the row over "Black Power" but also exists apart from it. The swift Israeli victory let Johnson off the hook in the matter of choosing whether or not to commit U.S. forces to still another world trouble spot. So the impact of the war never became a political problem in key areas like New York.

The real Mideast crisis, however, may have just begun. To stay on top in Egypt, Nasser needs Arab unity—and the only way to produce it is to keep heating up the grievances against Israel. Peace along the Suez Canal would let Saudi Arabia and Kuwait return to their commercial preoccupation with the oil business, and the Arab cause in the U.N. would lose momentum. So, too, would Moscow's drive for naval bases in the Arab East.

It isn't in the cards that either Nasser or the Kremlin will permit the Israelis to capitalize diplomatically or economically on their military victory. There will be pressure on Lyndon Johnson to do something about breaking the deadlock in order to let Israel go back to work, and there will be counter-pressure on him to stay aloof from any more foreign entanglements. Votes can be lost no matter what LBJ does.

Item Four is the general issue of competence. People who are willing to do a good day's work for a good day's pay get tired of being taxed and inflated to death by a government that can't make a success of urban renewal or keep commuter railroads running. A tax increase next year could really enrage the voters.

Item Five is, of course, the Vietnamese war. The public is behind the Administration in fighting it. But if the casualties grow and there is still no end in sight in 1968, and the horse on which the people are now betting doesn't even seem to be able to maintain himself in midstream, a fretting people could vote for change to a stronger animal.

War President Abe Lincoln won a second term in 1864, but after all, his opponent George McClellan had been an ineffectual general. What would have happened if a weak McClellan, not a strong Lincoln, had been in the White House, and a strong candidate had been chosen to run against the incumbent? The adage about not changing horses might never have gained its present currency.

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INFLATION vs. SOCIAL SECURITY—In 1940 a retired couple received maximum Social Security benefits of $68.40 a month. Today the couple gets $152.50. But inflation has so eroded the dollar that the couple is actually $1.32 behind the purchasing power of its 1940 check. What this means at the supermarket is that if in 1940 you saved $5 for your old age, it will today buy $1.85 worth of groceries.

More News Management

Crackdown on 'Stars and Stripes'

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Twenty or so million Americans have a particularly good reason to get up in arms over the latest attempt by the Pentagon bureaucrats to manage the news and whittle away the morale of our fighting men. Those 20 million are the past and present members of the Armed Forces who have read and respected the service newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, as strictly a serviceman's paper, not brass-bound, often irreverent, always edited with the soldier, sailor and airman firmly in mind and wonderfully aware of doing for him what the best sort of crusading journal would do for its town in civilian life.

Another interesting fact about *Stars and Stripes* is that it pays its own way with funds earned through sales of the paper, job printing for military clubs and the sale of magazines and books on *S&S* newsstands at military posts around the world.

Altogether, the European and Pacific editions of *Stars and Stripes* reach about 1.5 million Americans overseas with news that is as unbiased and perhaps more so than most civilian papers.

So what do the bureaucrats now want to do with this institution of our Armed Forces? They want, in effect, to make it a partisan, brainwashed, tax-supported arm of the news managers in the civilian offices of the Pentagon.

First of all, they want to merge the formerly independent *Stars and Stripes* into the newly created Armed Forces News Bureau. Part of the deal would mean paying the paper's bills with tax money rather than with the money it presently is earning. The bureaucrats, naturally, have some double-entry bookkeeping to explain this all away but, as near as I can figure it, the move will require about $100,000 a year in tax money.

The real objection, however, is not to be found in the funny ledgers of the Pentagon bookkeeping. It is to be found in an obscure section of the Pentagon directive setting up the Armed Forces News Bureau, the section into which *Stars and Stripes* would be pitched.

The key section says that under the news bureau "sensitivity could be handled more expeditiously. In general ASD [assistant secretary of defense for manpower] guidance could be more effective and responsive. . . ."

It does not take a very suspicious mind to read the clear message of that little gem: that the news bureau is set up explicitly to take orders regarding "touchy" news. Now, that might be all right for routine operations. But when you apply it to a newspaper which for a quarter-century has been calling the shots objectively and fairly, then it is quite proper to complain of a clear and objectionable case of news management.

The bureaucrats already have tried to turn servicemen into second-class citizens in virtually every other way. Now they want to make them second-class newspaper readers as well.

Here is one *Stars and Stripes* reader who strenuously objects.

In the recent past, *Stars and Stripes* has carried stories of my criticisms of Secretary McNamara, as well as complete coverage of his explanations and answers. It also has covered stories of military waste. In short, it has been an honest and complete newspaper.

It should be permitted to remain as free as it was born. Men who fight for freedom have every right to a free press.

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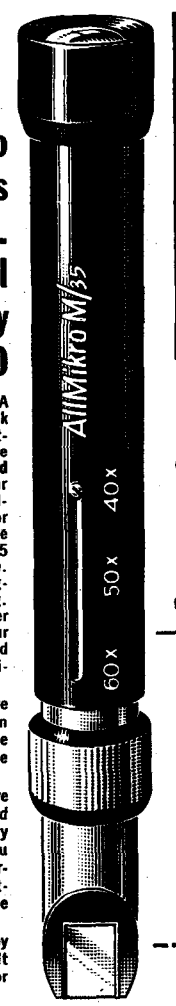

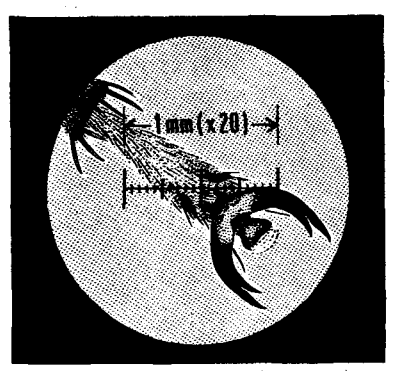

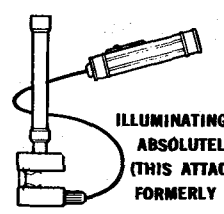

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Resnick Pursues Attack on American Farm Bureau

By ELAINE SCHMIELER

Rep. Joseph Resnick (D.-N.Y.) has vowed to continue his attacks on the American Farm Bureau Federation and, without his committee's approval, plans to hold a congressional investigation of the AFB. Also, at his urging, the Internal Revenue Service is looking into AFB profit-making activities.

Commenting on the predicted outcome of these attacks, Resnick said, "I may be from the North. . . . I may be crazy. But I ain't stupid. This will not be a routine investigation. The entire Farm Bureau and all its members will lose their tax-free status. . . . I predict they may even have to start paying back taxes."

The American Farm Bureau, however, is not very worried about Resnick's charges. Since its books have already received a routine check this year, the federation does not anticipate the IRS disclosing any irregularities. In fact, the AFB has stated that it "shall co-operate in any responsibly conducted congressional inquiry into our operations . . . we urge that the full committee give immediate consideration to the [Resnick] charges."

In speeches before the House, Resnick has charged the Farm Bureau with:

• Being a "gigantic, interlocking nationwide combine of at least 52 insurance companies whose assets total well over $1 billion, with $10 billion of insurance in force."

• Using its tax-free status to expand its activities to such an extent that now it owns, operates and controls a vast variety of other profit-making businesses.

• Misrepresenting itself as a spokesman for agriculture because "a substantial portion of the Farm Bureau's membership consists of people who do not have even a remote connection with agriculture."

• Having a board of directors, the vast majority of whom are non-farmers engaged in the insurance business and whose head, Charles Shuman, is president of seven national business associations controlled by the AFB.

Replying to the insurance charge, the AFB points out that its national federation has no insurance programs but rather an extensive reinsurance program, the American Agriculture Mutual Insurance Program, which is designed to protect those member groups which are engaged in the field of farm insurance.

The history of these state AFB co-operative insurance programs dates back about 30 years to a time when it was difficult for a farmer to get reasonably rated farm insurance from private insurance corporations. At that time AFB members found it practical to establish co-operative insurance corporations and the AFB instituted a reinsurance program to protect these co-operative programs.

While private insurance programs are today more receptive to farmers' needs than they once were, many farmers still take advantage of what they feel are the more personal and versatile AFB insurance programs. These insurance companies, the AFB points out, do pay taxes as do all insurance corporations and they enjoy no special tax privileges with the Internal Revenue Service.

Members of the American Farm Bureau are also engaged in other co-operative ventures such as the commission-free Farm Bureau Mutual Fund, which gives Farm Bureau members an opportunity to invest in stocks. Many farmers use this fund to save for retirement years. The AFB is also engaged in such fields as fertilizer research, marketing co-operatives, and studies of international trade. Co-operatives also sell cut-rate agricultural and related products such as petroleum, feed and grain supplies and seed to Farm Bureau members. All AFB co-operative ventures which are profit-making already pay taxes.

The House Agriculture Committee has disassociated itself from the anti-AFBF charges of Rep. Joseph Resnick.

The attack of Rep. Resnick on the AFB for conducting these services "would appear to be an attack on the self-help efforts of any and all organizations," says Robert Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the AFB. Rep. Robert Mathias (R.-Calif.), a member of Resnick's subcommittee, contends that if Resnick is going to investigate the AFB "He should go all the way. He should investigate all churches, unions . . . Girl Scout groups . . . all of them. He should investigate all non-profit organizations that have other funds and sidelines that aid their membership."

On Resnick's third charge, the AFB admits that many of its members are not farmers, but points out that one major reason for this is the fact that AFB membership requirements differ from state to state. Some states are extremely strict on their membership rules, while others will admit not only farmers but also those people who deal with farmers or who have an interest in farming. The AFB believes in allowing the member groups the freedom to set their own membership requirements and has never restricted this freedom.

Larry Miller of the Cook County (Ill.) branch of the AFB contends that Resnick's figure on the percentage of farm members in that county is "accurate but only as far as it goes." Resnick has charged that out of 7,000 AFB members in Cook County, only 1,100 are farmers. What Resnick has overlooked, says Miller, is the fact that Cook County is one of the largest producers of "ornamental agricultural products" such as shrubs, bushes and small garden plants. Producers of these types of ornaments are not listed as "farmers" with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but are considered to be farmers by the AFB.

Also, over one third of the 7,000 "members" which Resnick mentioned are associate members. These are people who were once farmers but have since retired. They keep their AFB membership although they have no voice in AFB matters.

Regarding its Board of Directors, the AFB agrees that Resnick's charges are accurate. It points out, however, that it is only natural that AFB leaders should be engaged in running these Farm Bureau activities. Also the board members engaged in overseeing Farm Bureau corporations are all farm owners. In his charges Resnick implied that AFB President Charles Shuman has no connection at all with the agricultural field. This is not true; Shuman owns and operates a 200-acre cattle and livestock farm in Sullivan, Ill.

Resnick's attack on the American Farm Bureau came as a surprise to the House subcommittee members, who had been meeting to conduct hearings on the "Effects of the 'Great Society' on Rural America." These hearings were suggested by Resnick and were unprecedented in the history of his subcommittee which had, in the past, concerned itself solely with hearings related to proposed bills. John Lynn, the legislative director of the AFB, had barely begun speaking when Resnick challenged his right to represent the American farmer. Resnick continued this attack until the subcommittee hearings were adjourned.

Resnick's subcommittee on Rural Development, and later the entire House Agriculture Committee, voted overwhelmingly to disassociate itself from Resnick's charges. The resolution said that the full committee "does in no manner endorse, condone or support the personal attack launched by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development upon the American Farm Bureau."

There has been some speculation by members of the House Agriculture Committee that Resnick's hearings were, themselves, merely a means to get an AFB spokesman before the subcommittee so that Resnick could make his attack.

Expressing this view, Rep. Mathias said, "He preplanned the whole thing. . . . He could have done this from his own desk, but he chose to use the committee. . . . Our action to disassociate ourselves from his charges was justified because you don't investigate this sort of thing from the subcommittee."

Resnick has charged that he was repudiated because of pressure from the AFB on the other members of the subcommittee. In a letter to Rep. W. R. Poage (D.-Tex.), the head of the House Agriculture Committee, the AFB did suggest that the committee disassociate itself from the charges, but no committee member has said that he had been pressured or even approached by the AFB.

Perhaps the major mystery of Resnick's attacks is the motive behind them. Many Capitol Hill observers suggest that Resnick is attacking the AFB because it represents the major conservative force among American farmers (it should be noted that Resnick has refrained from attacking the Grange and National Farmers Union, both of which have extensive insurance holdings but both of which are also more liberal on farm policy issues). Other observers contend that Resnick is only doing a hatchet job for Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, who was recently attacked by the AFB.

An AFB official in New York state who has known Resnick for many years contends differently, however. He feels that Resnick would never "do the dirty work for a government official." He stated, "Resnick is a self-made man, a school drop-out who made $3 million. . . . He's a strong-willed man. Every time an issue comes along he picks it up. . . . He picks on large private bureaucracies which have difficulty defending themselves. . . . He wants to run against Javits, so he has to keep his name in the news. He needs the publicity."

Miss Schmieler, a junior at Marquette University in Milwaukee, is a student in the Human Events Summer Journalism School.

Bishop Sheen Errs on Viet Nam

By the REV. DANIEL LYONS, S.J.

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen apparently took the position last week that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Viet Nam immediately. Sheen, now bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., is quoted as saying: "In the present state of the world, any war is wrong." It remains for the bishop to clarify his statement. Pope Paul recently referred to the war in Viet Nam as "atrocious," but the Pope has always made it clear that he stands for "an equitable solution to the conflict, while safeguarding the country's independence."

One of the church's most eminent theologians, Cardinal Journet of Switzerland, recently pointed out that to withdraw unilaterally from Viet Nam, or to disarm unilaterally even in time of peace, "would be the evil of betrayal." Of course the war is atrocious. So is crime. But withdrawing the police is no solution.

In their annual statement last November, U.S. Catholic bishops made it crystal clear that "we cannot rule out a country's right to legitimate self-defense. . . . And what a nation can do to defend itself, it may do to help another in its struggle against aggression." The bishops then quoted the recent Vatican Council, which commended those citizens who defended their nation against aggression. They are "instruments of security and freedom on behalf of their people," said the council.

The problem with the war in Viet Nam, from a moral point of view, is that the Johnson Administration has no policy of winning.

Three conditions are necessary in order for a war to be just: (1) There must be a very serious cause, such as armed aggression. (2) War as a means of defense must be a last resort. (3) There must be a reasonable hope of winning. Our role is doubtful from the moral standpoint because we are not taking the necessary military steps to bring it to a just conclusion. Whether the war can be won without taking such necessary steps as closing Haiphong harbor is extremely doubtful.

Vietnamese officials have privately complained for several years that Washington will not let them fight the war effectively. They complain that we will not let them start guerrilla warfare in the north. They complain that we will not let them close the harbor at Haiphong. They complain that we will not let them use any of the 600,000 troops on Taiwan.

It is unnecessary, immoral and inhumane to drag the war out year after year. It is also an open invitation to the forces of aggression to start other Viet Nams around the world while we remain bogged down interminably in Southeast Asia, the victims of our self-imposed restrictions that are as dangerous as they are unjust.

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Why Should U.S. Yield Canal Sovereignty?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

The giveaway terms of the proposed treaties between the United States and Panama now have become public property. An indifferent public could not care less. Yet the event should be marked, nonetheless, in terms of the passing hour: Regard the deepening shadows in this twilight time of empires.

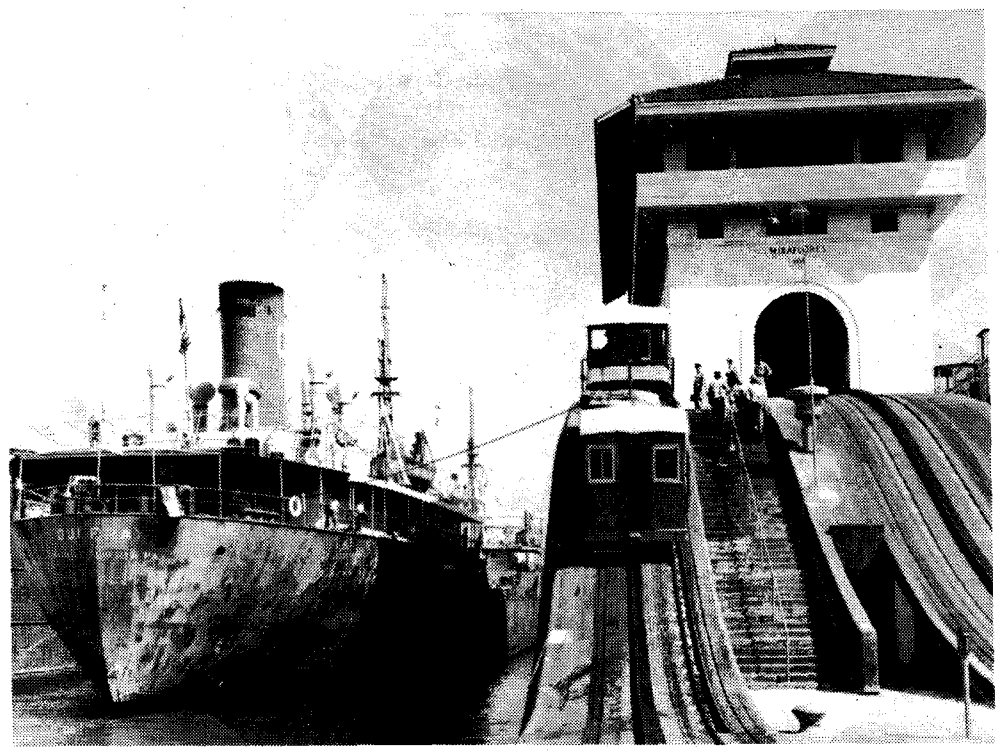
What the United States is here proposing, in a shameful display of self-abnegation, is the needless surrender of valuable property rights. We are jeopardizing a tactical power that ought not to be risked. Spurred on by the leveling compulsion, a great nation yields to a small. And why is this? Why, sir, it is to curry the favor of those who hold property rights in poor regard; it is to appease anti-colonial sentiment. To accommodate a world of the blind, we propose to strike out an eye.

For more than 60 years the United States has exercised effective sovereignty within the Canal Zone. This was our right, granted "in perpetuity" by the treaty of 1903, and responsibly exercised from that time forward. As South Carolina's Sen. Thurmond has emphasized, the property that now would be abandoned is federal property, as surely as any national park or military reservation.

If the national interest truly demanded a divestiture—and it does not—the American taxpayer ought to recover something on his investment. Not so. Under these treaties, we pay Panama to take it.

There is a greater irony. One purpose of the treaties is to make the U.S. lovable in the eyes of the common people of Latin America. We will demonstrate democracy. Uncle Sam will be a pal. Yet one consequence of these treaties, as Panamanian leftists quite rightly insist, will be to increase the power and wealth of Panama's oligarchic "twenty families." They will wind up as the prime beneficiaries of the various concessions and services that will pass into private hands over the next five years.

The treaties contemplate the dissolution of the venerable Panama Canal Co. Very well. In a time of obsessive nationalism, the company bears an ugly visage; it squints of empire. Doubtless a more diplomatic agency of administration could be created, without harm to the national interest. But the treaties propose a new joint administration governed by nine directors—five Americans, four Panamanians. The one-vote margin is a poor advantage; it is merely the next thing to be yielded up. And it seems a plausible assumption that the director general to be named by the directors will be a Panamanian national.



Although the United States is giving up the Panama Canal to curry favor with the Latin American masses, it is actually Panama's small ruling aristocracy which will benefit the most from the new treaties.

Within two years the 50-mile railroad that parallels the canal, now operated by the company, will be abandoned. Reasonably minded men may disagree on the wisdom of this decision. The rail terminals were abandoned several years ago, and it may be no great loss. Yet this concession also will play neatly into the hands of Panama's politically powerful bus monopoly; and the rich will get richer.

What happens if a Communist faction takes control of the Panamanian government? The prospect is for swift nationalization and to hell with these newest treaties. And suppose the security of the canal is otherwise endangered? The governments of the U.S. and Panama will go into "consultation," through a joint committee which may in turn appoint "such sub-committees as may be required." Meanwhile, defense is paralyzed.

One hopes not to sound like a Colonel Blimp, full of imperialist gases. The era of Johnson and Robles is not the era of Hay and Bunau-Varilla. Attitudes change; the world shrinks. Perhaps the time has come for a true internationalization of the canal. But the time has not come for the United States to engage in self-destructive acts of abasement. That is the prospect here, but at least two-thirds of the Senate, confusing weakness for strength, probably will advise and consent.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

Why Train Arab Troops?

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

The muddled thinking of the United States in respect to events in the Middle East has seldom been more clearly illustrated than by the revelation that we are providing military training to 27 officers of four Arab countries with whom diplomatic relations have been broken.

Disclosure of this incongruous situation by military officials in Washington is a classic example of Pentagonese. They call it "a matter of practicality." It seems officers from these four Arab countries—Syria, Sudan, Lebanon and Iraq—were undergoing instruction here when the Middle East war broke out and so are being allowed to finish their courses.

The discovery seems to emphasize what is becoming more and more evident—the United States is stumbling along on a myopic course on the Mideast. We have half-heartedly supported Israel in her stand against Communist-backed aggression, yet we "deeply regret" Israeli action in annexing certain Arab territories.

It seems time America re-evaluates her position in the Middle East and decides just which side we are on.

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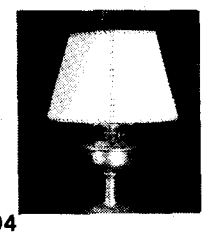

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Putting the Blame Where It Belongs

A Long, Hard Look at the Long, Hot Summer

By GEORGE SCHUYLER

(George S. Schuyler, the Negro conservative, for years has been warning that the "civil rights" leadership of this country was taking the Negroes down the road to disaster. A newspaperman for half a century, he is the author of Black No More *and* Black and Conservative.)

Race war is here, perhaps to stay; and while this will be denied, Negro leadership itself—including the so-called "moderates"—must share much of the blame for the smoking cities, the vandalism and the armed attacks by some young Negroes on the forces of law and order.

Passage of an anti-riot bill will not much alter the situation because it would seem to be too little and too late. While curbing the subversive activities of some of the itinerant agitators, it will not curb the local incitement by the revolutionary cells already in being in cities large and small across the country.

Nothing seems to have been learned from the warnings through the years by informed observers of the gathering storms which were believed to be brewed by poverty, discrimination and as they now say, "cultural deprivation." In this connection it is notable that these tragic uprisings rarely occurred anywhere prior to the onset 10 years ago of the campaign of agitation and incitement by Negro activists.

The vandalizing of our cities today is the product of 50 years of brainwashing. Many still refuse to recognize it. But millions of whites have fallen for the line that they are today, in 1967, responsible for the evils of slavery and for the "century of neglect" that followed it. The fact is that the "century of neglect" produced the most prosperous, civilized and educated Negro community anywhere on the globe in history.

So successful was this line that even relatively recent immigrants from Poland, Italy or Ireland have been duped into feeling guilty for what some slave owners in the American South might have done a hundred years before they were born.

Similarly, Negro intellectuals have been brainwashed into thinking that the only reasons for Negro backwardness in America are those attributable to whites. The successful Negro has been downgraded as a self-seeking opportunist; the jobless, embittered, violence-prone Negro has been idealized as the true voice of his people.

Much as many Americans dislike hearing this, the Communist party has been the most consistent and effective manipulator of this line of thinking. It long ago painted a picture of American society—of greed, brutality, racism—that has been adopted wholeheartedly by many of the Negro leaders who, literally, are "calling the shots" in Detroit, Newark, Rochester and where next.

For several decades Negro leadership in speeches, news realeases, books and other writings have harped interminably on the faults of American society; the mistreatment of Negroes was exaggerated, handicaps were denounced and opportunities minimized. Where the Negro needed hopeful plans for the future and an optimistic strategy to achieve them, there was a continuous campaign of denigration, denunciation and pessimism. This was the last thing uprooted farm migrants of low education needed or wanted, when they flocked to our cities.

Detroit, 1967.

This was a challenge to Negro leadership which it has failed to meet in the massive proportions necessary. European immigrants had faced similar handicaps and hardships, and had overcome them in large part by organization and ingenuity, whereas the city Negroes set up their own color and caste lines, and sought to escape their less prepared peers; often not without some logic on their side. Every Negro urban community suffered social indigestion from consuming too many migrants in too short a period, and with not enough help from white neighbors who also fled the influx.

Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that the Negro population acquired so many skills, so much education and such an accumulation of wealth in so short a time, but mostly through individual rather than community effort.

As of the present there are 320,000 Negro students matriculating in the nation's colleges and universities, with more than twice as many Negro students per 1,000 of black population as there are proportionately students in Europe.

There are more than 2.5 million Negro-owned automotive vehicles, excluding automatic farm machinery, and an equal number of Negro-owned homes.

While the number of farmers, colored and white, declines yearly in the face of automation, there were at last counting 127,473 Negro farm owners, and a Negro farmer today without an automobile, truck, tractor, television set and electric refigerator, in some cases cotton-picking machines, is rare. Nearly 100,000 Negro farmers constitute a fifth of all tobacco growers. There are twice as many Negro businesses as there were at the end of World War II.

It would seem to be reason for optimism and hope, but the prophets of doom shout louder than ever and, unfortunately, they have progressively either brainwashed the Negro upper class or have frightened them into silence. They have not really attempted to quarrel with or condemn the local and national Pied Pipers who are leading gangs of drop-outs, juvenile delinquents and the criminally inclined *lumpenproletariat* astray. They have almost uniformly taken up the chant of "police brutality" and screamed for civilian review boards to further handicap the police in using the necessary force to maintain law and order. They have refused to wholeheartedly condemn hoodlumism and those who led the street packs—for fear of being dubbed "Uncle Tom."

And one seeks far and wide for a trade school any group of them have set up to teach young Negroes a skill which they can sell in the labor market. A conservative Negro with vision is denounced as an enemy of his people if he speaks up against the criminal trends in his community.

So this has given the agitator-activists full sway and no one has been tearing apart their vicious lies. There is always a holding-back for fear of appearing "anti-Negro."

These people are clever and conscienceless verbalists who would make it appear that the American Negro's future is hopeless, whereas it is as hopeful as that of the whites if there are spokesmen to say so.

Every excuse and alibi possible has been made for Negro backwardness, shiftlessness and criminality, instead of facing up to the facts and telling the truth. The reaction of "intellectuals" to the widely publicized Moynihan Report on the prevalence of the Negro matriarchal family is a case in point. They either condemned it out of hand or failed to defend it; yet how are you going to improve a situation unless you admit it exists?

Even so prominent a Negro official as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver tells the Senate Housing subcommittee that riots "are inevitable consequences of scores of decades of neglect, discrimination and deprivation, and well-directed positive action can stop them." This is the now-familiar refrain which actually encourages riots because of the belief it engenders that improvements only come from street action. Certainly those Negroes are not "deprived" whose kitchens are stacked with the loot from neighborhood stores!

The agitators gather crowds by blaming the white man for all the Negroes' ills, while the responsible Negro leadership either defends this falsehood, cravenly remains silent, or whimpers "We didn't really mean it" after the cities have burned to ashes.

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How Europeans View Riots in U.S. Cities

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

What do the allied peoples of Western Europe think of the racial rioting in the United States?

Short of a general poll, it is impossible to answer this question accurately. Here is one columnist's estimate.

A large number see the "blacks' rebellion" as something typically American which could not possibly happen in "civilized" Europe. At least not on the continent.

When I asked one self-righteous German of the recent student outbreak in Berlin, he dropped the subject.

Britishers are less sure about their country, remembering the growing racial tension there.

Like Americans, the Europeans I listened to divide into doves and hawks. The doves, chiefly Socialists or liberals, blame American society.

"Legally, you emancipated the slaves over a century ago," a British Labourist remarked. "You did nothing to give them the citizen's status you promised. Now you are paying the penalty."

"Thomas Jefferson learned from the French Revolution that the right to revolt against injustice is inherent in a free society," a French school teacher commented. "Your government had a century in which to remove the injustices. Now it's too late."

"Why don't you give your Negroes the separate state some of your 'Black Power' fanatics claim to want—and make them all go live in it?" a Swiss official commented, partly in jest.

European hawks take a different line.

"When," a Berliner asked, "will your President realize that the maintenance of law and order is the first duty of any government, for without it there can be neither justice or, in the long run, civilization?"

"What would you have Johnson do?" I queried.

"Take whatever steps are necessary. Put whole districts under military law at the first sign of violence. Use whatever force is necessary. Search the district house to house for weapons and confiscate them. Try rioters and looters under military law."

"Easier said than done," I replied. "American liberals hold that white society is responsible for the black outbreaks. Imagine their protests if LBJ did even a part of what you advocate."

"He should realize that the alternative is civil war. From what I know of your country, I predict that if the President does not repress further insurrection and rioting, your white citizens will take matters into their own hands as they used to do in the South. After all, basically you are a violent people." This from an Englishman.

Yet most Europeans, I came to believe, are less interested in what the racial conflict will do to America than in what it will do to them. Typical was the remark of a German politician.

"President de Gaulle and Mao Tse-tung may be right after all—America is acting like Carthage or, if you prefer, like a 'paper tiger.' But we depend upon American protection for our very existence. But what European is going to believe that an American President whose armies are hopelessly mired in Viet Nam and who now faces what could become a civil war at home would stand up to a Communist invasion of Norway or Turkey or even West Germany? It is time we started making a united Europe able to protect itself."

"By all means," I replied. "You will be doing President Johnson a great favor. And if you know of a peaceful solution for our racial troubles, be sure to tell him."

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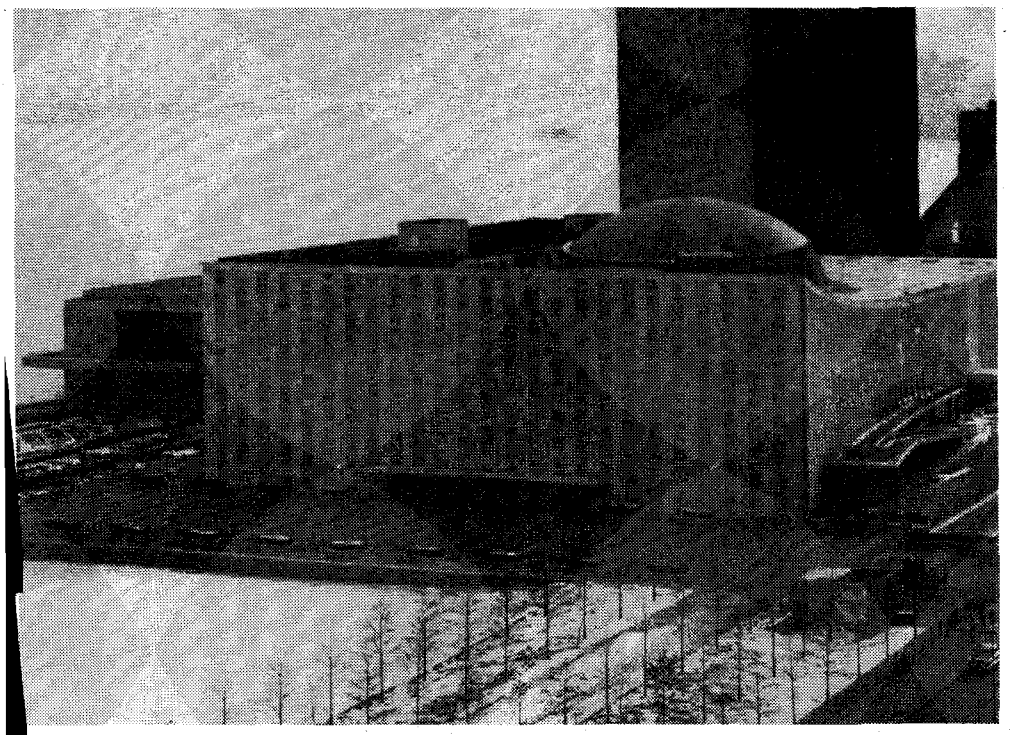


The United Nations next month will consider a host of "human rights" proposals. Will the new assembly president know anything about this field?

U.S. Backs Rumanian For U.N. Presidency

Administration overlooks Manescu's deep involvement in Communist ransom racket

From the Allen-Scott Report

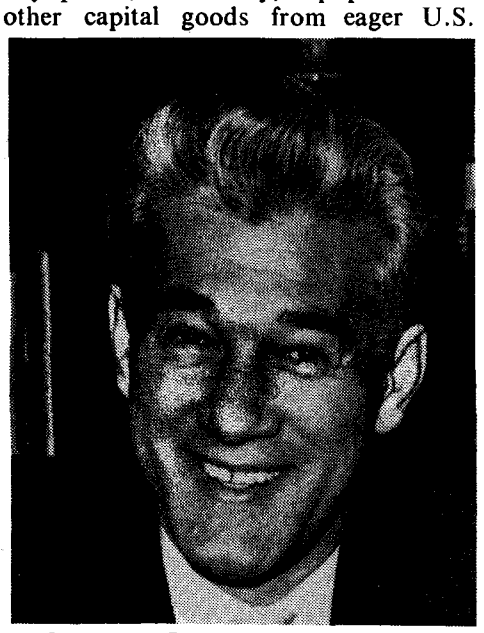
In the Johnson Administration, one set of officials may pursue a policy while others either are indifferent to it, or are ignorant of acting at cross purposes.

Secretary of State Rusk is actively supporting Rumania's foreign minister, Corneliu Manescu, for the presidency next month of the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, that will consider a number of "human rights" proposals.

This will be the first time the United States has ever supported a Communist to head the General Assembly in its 21-year history. No Communist official has ever been president.

U.S. Immigration officials, however, have gathered detailed information about a far-flung traffic in human lives being conducted under direction of Manescu's foreign ministry and netting hundreds of millions in "hard" currency, chiefly dollars.

This "blood money" is being used to buy plants, machinery, equipment and other capital goods from eager U.S. sellers, who have the State Department's approval and are being encouraged to do business with the Red regime.



Communist Rumania's Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu is being supported by the State Department for the U.N. post.

Since this traffic in human beings began in the early '60s, an estimated 100,000 persons who wanted to leave the Soviet bloc have been "purchased" through the Rumanian-run extortion network. Most of these refugees now live in Israel, the United States or Western Europe. A few have gone to Latin America.

The nature and extent of this traffic was originally uncovered in a series of secret hearings by the House Immigration subcommittee headed by Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio).

The subcommittee's unpublished findings, turned over to U.S. Immigration authorities, named Henryk Jakober, a Hungarian with Rumanian citizenship, as the head of this covert traffic in human lives.

These findings and other evidence gathered by the U.S. Immigration Service were delivered to but never acted on by the State Department. According to this data, Jakober directs the $200-million-a-year refugee business from swank quarters in Bucharest and London.

His "runners" or "agents," including American citizens, contact relatives (in the United States, Latin America and Western Europe) of persons in Soviet-bloc countries to arrange a "purchase price" for exit permits from behind the Iron Curtain.

Once the price (ranging from $3,000 to $50,000) is negotiated, the funds are deposited in banks in London or Switzerland until the deal is approved by the Rumanian foreign ministry. The money is then picked up by a diplomatic courier and a visa granted.

The State Department's indifference to this Rumanian "shakedown" is clearly illustrated in a case involving the Iron Curtain relatives of a New York business executive.

In his statement turned over to immigration authorities, the New York businessman reported:

"We are quite familiar with the "purchase of people" that the Rumanian government has been conducting, since we have bought out from that country a couple of people ourselves.

"There is very little question that this slave trade goes on and the State Department is much more concerned with its diplomatic relations with Communist Rumania than protecting the rights of U.S. citizens, let alone some person who is not fortunate enough to be an American.

"Jakober is well known to us except that we used a different method of payment. We put the money in escrow with our English accountant. It might also interest you to know that my brother is trying to obtain the release of his grandmother in the same manner.

"However, before doing so, he approached the State Department to see if they could be of any assistance, especially as the government is negotiating new avenues of trade with the Rumanian government. The State Department was totally unwilling to be of help; in fact, it seemed they were much more interested in maintaining good relations with the Communist regime than exposing this racket."

None of these shocking details were presented to President Johnson when he was briefed for his recent meeting with Rumania's Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer, although Secretary of State Rusk was given the reports on the Rumanian refugee "extortion" operation.

Instead, Secretary Rusk in preparing the President for his first meeting with Premier Maurer heaped praise on the Red regime for its "increasingly independent posture in the Communist world."

At Rusk's suggestion, the President used the White House session to endorse Foreign Minister Manescu, whose agency controls the refugee "shakedown" ring, as "our candidate" for the General Assembly's highest position.

If President Johnson knew anything about Rumania's traffic in human beings or the role of Manescu's agency, he never mentioned it during the Maurer meeting. Ironically, the President did ask Premier Maurer to use his "good offices" to try to arrange for an exchange of prisoners with North Viet Nam. There was no commitment.

With backing already pledged from the United States and the Soviet Union, Manescu's election as the General Assembly's first Communist president is virtually assured.

As president of this U.N. body, Manescu will preside over all meetings and have influence over the agenda. His procedural rulings could affect the substance of debate. Also, the assembly often appoints its president to negotiate on its behalf in a disputed situation. The current president is Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan.

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Why Grand Rapids? Asks Rep. Ford

By WILLARD EDWARDS

All over Michigan, enthused Sargent Shriver, the "War on Poverty" news was good.

The commander of President Johnson's $5-billion Office of Economic Opportunity program transmitted this report July 11 to Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), House Republican leader. In his exhuberance, he dashed off a personal postscript:

"Dear Gerry: I continue to receive only good news out of our OEO programs in Grand Rapids. . . . All seems to be progressing well all over Michigan. Sarge."

All over Michigan, Ford remarked wryly, within two weeks of this optimistic front-line dispatch, in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint, Mount Clemens and Pontiac, the intended beneficiaries of the OEO programs were burning and destroying property, looting and killing.

Ford refrained from criticism of Shriver's lack of prescience for a good reason. Grand Rapids is his home city and he was, himself, frankly flabbergasted by an outbreak of racial violence there.

He was discovered in his office, keeping the wires hot in communication with Mayor Chris Sonnenfeldt, who was similarly shocked by the civil disorder which had suddenly disrupted his placid community.

"If there is any city in the United States where there was less reason for such an outbreak, I don't know it," Ford said. "It's a highly stable community with one of the highest percentages of home ownership in the nation.

"About 15 per cent of the 220,000 population is Negro, but there's low unemployment, a fine public and parochial school system wholly integrated, a completely clean, nonpartisan city administration, and one of the finest urban renewal programs anywhere. The police are above reproach. Shriver is always citing it as a model for cooperating in the poverty programs."

Were professional agitators, imported from outside, responsible? The Grand Rapids chief of police told Ford of reports that 24 automobiles, containing Negroes from Chicago and Detroit, had arrived the night before the disorders.

"I've been unable to verify this and I'm inclined to dismiss the reports as rumors," the chief remarked.

A mystery remained—why was this typically peaceful Midwestern city of medium size suddenly forced to live under terror of mass violence? The same question has been asked in other cities, outside the giant metropolitan centers, where law-abiding citizens, vastly in the majority, had no reason to anticipate sudden racial violence.

Ford keep in touch with sentiment in his home district through a monthly poll. For seven months prior to the riots, the citizenry were almost as much concerned with parent-teacher relations, a proposed tulip festival, and a tree-lined mall as with the war in Viet Nam, the space program, and Gov. George Romney's presidential ambitions.

A passionate controversy developed over mini-skirts with men voicing guarded approval and women voting a resounding "No!"

Conductors of the poll did not even think to include questions about racial problems. They were thought to be absent. The possibility of riots was unthinkable. Watts and Harlem and Newark were far away.

The usual excuses for rioting—intolerable slum conditions, inferior schools, police brutality, high unemployment—were as absent in Grand Rapids as in sleepy Nyack, N.Y., or Waterloo, Louisiana, other places where violence had suddenly erupted.

"It just seemed to be contagious," Ford was told. "It exploded in Detroit and suddenly it spread to here."

One feature, common to all the disturbances, was noted. Almost all the arrested participants were juveniles, 16 to 21 years of age, many with previous police records.

Reading stories of violence in other cities, watching televised scenes of looting and arson, they were eager to participate in the excitement of lawless disorder. Whatever their motivation, they were not valid representatives of the Negro community and not interested in its legitimate needs.

(Chicago *Tribune* Press Service)

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Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev (right) and current Communist party chairman Leonid Brezhnev review troops in Red Square during happier days for Khrushchev.

Why Didn't NBC Television Discuss Khrushchev's Crimes?

By ROY COLBY

The major part of NBC's recent, hour-long documentary program, "Khrushchev in Exile—His Opinions and Revelations," dealt with the Soviet ex-premier's views on world leaders. It was his remarks about them, and particularly about Richard M. Nixon, that made the headlines.

But what about another part—the one that seemed to be of little news value—the portrayal of the significant events in Mr. Khrushchev's life?

If the purpose of a documentary is to depict a balanced, factual and authoritative presentation, then it must be said that NBC's treatment of Nikita Khrushchev was unsuccessful, and even misleading. Indeed, the account of this Communist's rise from humble beginnings to the pinnacle of Soviet power was somewhat remniscent of Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches stories—Communist style.

Narrator Edwin Newman set the tone for Mr. Khrushchev's fall into disgrace and exile as an "unperson." "It is not our purpose to make anybody feel sorry for Khrushchev," Mr. Newman said, "nor is there any need to. He had a full and astonishing career." Yet it was difficult not to get a lump in one's throat to behold the doting old man on his country estate near Moscow, with nothing left but memories, a camera which he uses ineptly, an occasional visit from his grandchildren, and a faithful dog to accompany him on his lonely walks through the fields.

Let us assume that a documentary were made of the life of gangster Al Capone, omitting, however, reference to the murders and other criminal acts in which he had been directly involved. Would this not be a decisive omission?

It is submitted that an equally decisive omission was made in the documentary treatment of Mr. Khrushchev because his extensive criminal record was not mentioned.

In 1959 and 1960, the House Committee on Un-American Activities issued a series of seven publications based on interviews with persons having firsthand knowledge of the subject of NBC's documentary. They are entitled, "The Crimes of Khrushchev."

One of the publications was prepared in consultation with Mr. Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of *The Reader's Digest,* former press correspondent stationed in Soviet Russia, student of international communism, and biographer of Khrushchev. His description of Mr. Khrushchev in 1959 is as follows: " . . . the new Soviet boss, despite his homespun exterior, is one of the bloodiest tyrants extant. He has come to power over mountains of corpses."

Among other things, the seven U.S. government publications indicate Mr. Khrushchev's role as "Stalin's trusted killer" in the murder, imprisonment and exile of hundreds of thousands of Russian citizens in three massive purges in the 1930s and early 1940s. Indeed, in the area where two of the mass liquidations took place, this man was given a nickname, "The Hangman of the Ukraine."

Surely NBC's writers knew about all this.

It is obviously unpleasant and perhaps politically inexpedient to deal with such matters on TV, but the American people are entitled to know the full, unvarnished truth.

The crimes of any public figure are facts which a documentary ought to place in proper perspective, lest the risk be run of presenting an unbalanced program, or even of concealing the truth.

Doesn't the National Broadcasting Co. owe the American public an explanation?

□ □ □

THEY'RE JUST AS DEAD—"In the middle of June Communist guerrillas swarmed through a small hamlet in South Viet Nam's Mekong Delta. They slaughtered 19 civilians and wounded 41. This is one of those incidents of the Viet Nam war that will go unnoticed by the compassionate sympathizers of North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong. The peaceniks will shed no tears over the deaths of the 19 and the maiming of the 41. They will go on lamenting the United States role in Viet Nam and weeping copiously for those who die under the Red banner."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

Mr. Colby is an assistant professor at Colorado State College, Greeley.

The Compulsory Union Shop

When will the court extend to working men the freedom it so gladly grants others?

By REP. O. CLARK FISHER (D.-Tex.)

Virtually overlooked by the working press was a recent Supreme Court decision that very likely has set the stage for renewed pressure on the courts to decide—once and for all time—the constitutionality of the compulsory union shop.

On the same day it was deciding one case after another in favor of the individual's right of dissent, the nation's "Court of last resort" decided in a 5 to 4 decision that a union had the right to legally fine members for crossing its picket lines during strikes.

The decision, in the *Allis-Chalmers vs. United Auto Workers* case, gives further ammunition to the union bosses' advocacy of total union solidarity at the expense of the liberty of individual employes and dramatically underscores the absolute necessity of providing rank-and-file workers with the protection of right-to-work laws outlawing compulsory union membership.

The decision flies in the face of union claims that the union shop proviso of Taft-Hartley requires nothing more than payment of dues and assessments and does not even require membership!

Coming during an era of deep concern over the civil liberties and individual

Rep. Fisher berates the court for refusing to come to grips with the constitutionality of the compulsory union shop.

rights of our citizens, it is shocking to have the highest court in the land take the position that a particular class of citizen—the working man—has less freedom than the rest of the country. It was a sad day for those who believe in individual rights, and raises some interesting questions as to how the "Establishment" press could overlook the decision and why those "liberals" who most vehemently espouse the "right of dissent" have never taken a stand against the arbitrary action of unions in depriving a worker of his individual rights.

The respected National Right to Work Committee expects the decision to have two immediate effects. First, there will be stepped-up pressure in Congress and in state legislatures for passage of right-to-work laws banning all forms of compulsory union membership. There are 31 states now that permit labor unions to deny a job to anyone who doesn't join a union within a specified time, usually 30 or 60 days.

As a matter of fact, a petition campaign begins September 5 in Oklahoma, aiming for a public referendum in the Oklahoma primary in early 1969. And only a week or two ago the formation of a Californians for Right to Work group was announced with a long-range objective of outlawing compulsory unionism in that state.

But over and above the battles in the state legislatures and possibly even on the floor of Congress is the likelihood, in the very near future, of a worker-instigated suit challenging the constitutionality of the compulsory union shop on the grounds that he is being deprived of individual freedoms guaranteed under the 1st, 5th and perhaps 9th Amendments.

In the 1961 *Street* case the union (IAM) openly admitted in court that it used compulsory dues for political purposes. Justice Hugo Black said, in his opinion, "There can be no doubt that the federally sanctioned union shop contract here, as it actually works, takes a part of the earnings of some men and turns it over to others, who spend a substantial part of the funds so received in efforts to thwart the political, economic and ideological hopes of those whose money has been forced from them under authority of law."

That was six years ago, and while the courts ordered the union to refund to the protesting workers all compulsory dues money and to exempt them from the compulsory union shop provisions, the decision applied only to this case. The courts refused to come to grips with the basic issue—the constitutionality of the compulsory union shop.

It would seem that the time is now.

Isn't it obvious that the compulsory union shop imposes upon many unwilling rank-and-file workers political and ideological conformity and deprives them of their civil rights? Isn't it time that this nation guarantee the working man the same freedom of association, thought, speech and political action that the court has ruled is guaranteed to all other citizens?

The working man came out on the short end of the stick in the Allis-Chalmers/UAW case, but the end result may be that he will finally be guaranteed the right to pursue an occupation of his choice.

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Wallace and the Leftists

Two Democratic Splinters Seem Certain for '68

From the Allen-Scott Report

It is now virtually certain that President Johnson will face a double splintering of the Democratic party in 1968. Formation of two separate "third" parties are now in the discussion stage in the North and South.

One Democratic split will take shape soon as a "Peace Party."

The second party division will be led by George Wallace, former Alabama governor, who already is mapping strategy for the 1968 "Dixiecrat" walkout.

Foundations for the peace party will be laid over Labor Day weekend, when more than 1,000 leaders of anti-Viet Nam peace and civil rights groups, labor and student organizations gather in Chicago.

Keynoter for the five-day meeting (August 31-September 4) will be Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who privately is urging Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) to break with his party and become the 1968 peace candidate.

The Chicago convention will be sponsored by the National Conference for New Politics, a grouping of civil rights, peace and Communist advocates, all disenchanted with President Johnson and the Viet Nam war.

It will be the first time peace and civil rights groups have put their national joint strength on public display since last April's Spring Mobilization in New York.

King plans to set the stage for his 'grand political appearance" in Chicago by having his Southern Christian Leadership Conference enter partisan politics.

Announcement of this strategy will be made at the civil rights group's convention in Atlanta on August 14-17—or about two weeks before King's Chicago address.

The decision of King's group will be in line with the political strategy of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the recent "Black Power" Conference in New Jersey, and the U.S. Communist party. All three groups are urging and working for a civil rights-peace political coalition for 1968.

The Communist party took the lead in launching the undercover drive for this new "political force" last November after Gus Hall, general secretary of the party, visited the Kremlin.

On his return from Moscow, Hall called together a select group of U.S. Red leaders in New York and announced the party would begin working to help select a "peace candidate" in 1968.

Significantly, when William F. Pepper, the New York-based executive director of the National Conference of New Politics, was questioned about his group's attitude toward Communist participation in the Chicago conference, he replied:

"We welcome the participation of all groups, but we will not accept domination by or the ideologies of any one group. Our ideologies have got to evolve out of our deeds. . . . We are breeding a new movement to crystallize what we call the all-pervasive sickness in American society."

Under Pepper's tight-fisted direction a dozen full-time field organizers are contacting peace, civil rights, labor and student groups to send delegates to the peace party conference.

George Wallace, who has been using his speaking appearances throughout the North and South to build his national political organization, will try the same route blazed by Sen. Strom Thurmond in 1948.

But he has a wider political horizon.

In 1948 Thurmond's "States' Rights" ticket appeared on the ballot in only 12 states, including four which the party captured—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. It rolled up 1.2 million votes and won 38 electoral votes.

Wallace's goal is to get his name on the ballot in at least 35 states. As part of his advance campaign, he plans to "contest" President Johnson in several Democratic primaries, including New Hampshire and Wisconsin, before officially making his party break.

Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace and SCLC leader Martin Luther King will cooperate in splitting the Democratic party—but with different ends in mind.

Since a major civil rights fight is expected at the Democratic National Convention over the makeup of delegations from Southern states, several of Wallace's political advisers are counseling him to delay withdrawing from the party until then.

Stage for this bitter battle was set, they point out, by a decision of a special equal rights committee of the Democratic National Committee. Headed by Gov. Richard Hughes of New Jersey, this committee recently decided to recommend convention rules that will force integrated delegations from all Southern states for the first time since Reconstruction.

Of the two party divisions, Vice President Hubert Humphrey sees the biggest threat to President Johnson as coming from formation of the Peace party.

In backstage political discussions, Humphrey warns that the peace partisans could cut deeply into the Negro-liberal vote in the big industrial states, which the Democrats must carry to win the presidency.

As for the George Wallace threat, Humphrey believes it could hurt the Republicans more than the Democrats. His argument is that Wallace's greatest appeal will be in Southern states carried by the Republicans in 1964. Current polls show Wallace will take more votes from a GOP candidate in these states than from President Johnson.

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Drastic Changes Proposed in Gift Tax Laws

By RUSSELL KIRK

Certain gentlemen in Washington mean to burden you, gentle reader, with a radically increased rate of taxation. I refer to the gift tax, long established in our federal revenue system, but now in prospect of being inflated to monstrous proportions.

As the gift tax stands today, the Treasury can exact from you and me very considerable sums if we give money or property, either from our income or our capital, to anyone except a tax-exempt charity or foundation. There remains a modest, happy loophole, nevertheless: gifts of not more than $3,000 in one year are exempt.

That is no especially generous exemption. Not infrequently, some relative or friend has medical expenses in a single year amounting to more than that, and no adequate means to pay—unless somebody helps. There exist many other instances in which a gift of less than $3,000 would be simple duty, and ought not to involve a heavy fiscal penalty upon the donor, in addition to his voluntary surrender of income or capital.

Yet the authors of a new gift-tax proposal desire to narrow this loophole to a crack. The intended legislation would reduce the gift-tax exemption to a mere $500 and it would gradually increase the general rates of the gift tax to the level of inheritance tax (or as much as 70 per cent on very big gifts).

The income tax makes it hard to save; the inheritance tax makes it hard to pass on money to one's heirs; now the gift tax would make it inordinately costly even to give your money away!

Let me make it clear that this would be a form of double taxation. Probably most gifts are made out of current income, rather than out of capital holdings. After paying heavy rates of income tax, a citizen then would be taxed all over again on anything he might give away over $500—unless he should give his money to a unit of government, or filter it through an organized charity, an educational, or a chartered foundation. To assist relatives, friends and deserving individuals in need really would involve giving till it hurts.

Such legislation is socially ruinous. Many people who now subsist decently on benefactions from relatives and friends —necessarily would become wards of the state under the proposed gift-tax scheme. State medical systems would have to extend benefits to people whose relatives now pay their bills.

Welfare rolls would be enlarged, as if they weren't tremendous already. And true charity—which means voluntary and personal giving—would be penalized, as if there were something rotten about it.

Presumably this measure won't be adopted by Congress in 1967. But its advocates will keep pushing, and there exists no lobby against the gift tax. One can imagine all too well, in 1984 or a good deal sooner, a prisoner before the bar, charged with illicit charity.

"The accused gave his crippled cousin $900 last year without paying tax on the sum exceeding the exemption. The accused's plea of comparatively modest income is beside the point. Public institutions exist to accommodate persons like this crippled cousin. The prosecution asks for the maximum prison term, and rests."

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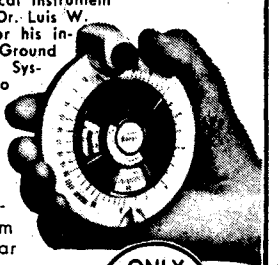

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Wave of Critical Strikes Unprecedented in Wartime

By VICTOR RIESEL

There's a strange new anger on the strike front. Pros have turned amateurs. They've forgotten the old rules. They have allowed themselves to be terrorized by their rank and file. And thus, strike threats have crackled into real stoppages while young troops are dying in distant jungles and paddies.

There's never been such a wartime. There've been more strikes in the past six months than in any similar period since the strange peace at Panmunjom. That's 14 years.

And strange strikes, too. Not too long ago a steel workers local hit a Wilkes-Barre, Pa., plant which makes refrigerator shelves vital to the shipment of blood plasma to Viet Nam. It took pressure to get the strike leaders to open the picket lines for the trucking of 60,000 such units. One can only conjecture on how many kids waited for the life fluid in some swampy field unit.

During the six-months strike explosion pickets ringed plants so critical that single pieces of war equipment—at the direct orders of the Pentagon and White House—were rushed to waiting aircraft for direct flight to the distant front.

Picking at random, there was a labor emergency in Radford, Va., which hit the army ammunition plant which supplied our fighting forces with "war powder" and rocket propellant. In Burlington, N.J., a steelworkers local hit a plant so vital the Pentagon brass sweated out every minute. It makes special munitions which I'm told are still classified. In Lebanon, Ind., still another steel local hit a mortar shell plant for six weeks.

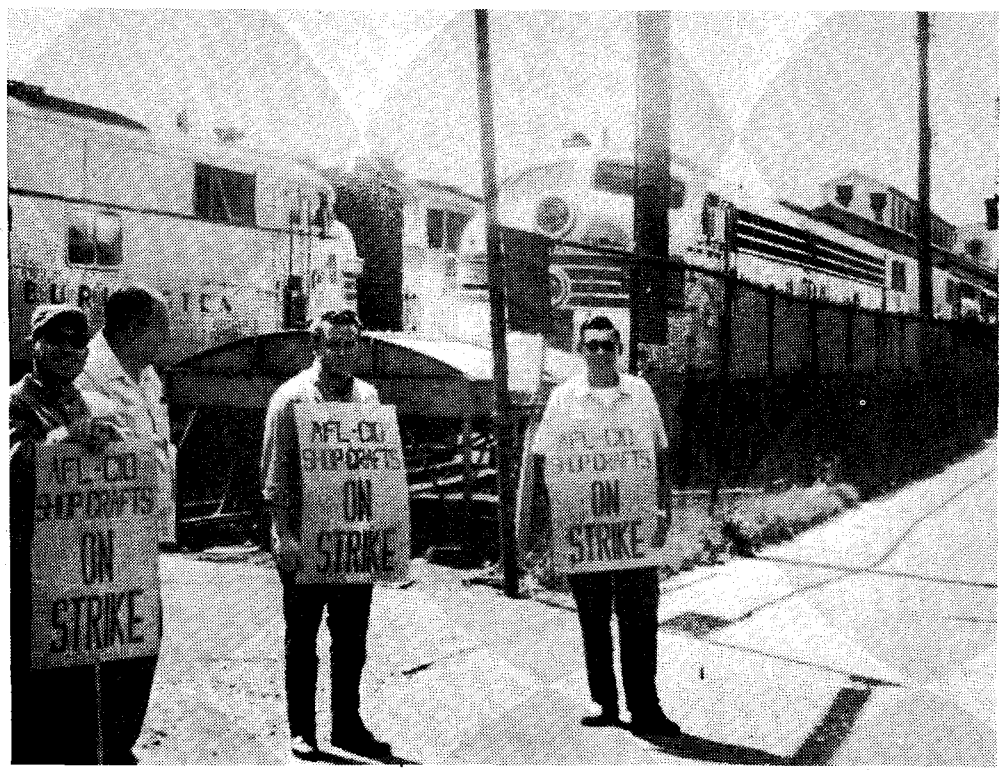
At the Colt Industries in Hartford, a United Auto Workers local—sister local of one which had given the government hysterics over at Avco—hit the bricks on July 1. This tied up the Colt Firearms Division which is the sole producer of M-16 rifles. Just why the Pentagon logistics people put all their bullets in one basket is something for we, the people, to ask.

These are what the federal professionals call the "unseens." More dramatic, though just as unseen, was the eight-months quarrel—and five-months stoppage—at 13 Western shipyards working almost exclusively for the Navy.

There is a long affidavit by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara which shows just how this strike by some stubborn Electrical Brotherhood skilled craftsmen dislocated the 7th Fleet repair system, the construction of vital fighting craft and the placement of fighting vessels in the eastern Mediterranean.

And just the other week, a rip-roaring, truly howling mob of pickets crippled the world's biggest private shipyard, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., for a week. In the yards were five special speed, ultra-futuristic nuclear submarines and the big *John F. Kennedy* aircraft carrier now vitally needed in the Far East.

Issues? Sometimes, just a few pennies, as in the Pacific shipyard stoppage where the electrical workers wanted to demonstrate upmanship over the other metal craft unions. Or virtually no issue at all, such as the independent union which paralyzed the Newport News operation. Management wanted three members of the non-affiliated Peninsular Shipbuilding Association to work overtime. They refused. They were suspended. The union hit the gates. Soon there was a wild mob. Cars were burned. Men and women were beaten. Shots were fired by someone. Result—a full week's delay.



Striking shopcraft unionists halt railroads at Chicago's Union Station.

Of course there is the railroad strike. The commuters were upset. But not as much as the Pentagon and the President who awakened specialists around the world at 4 a.m. to get up a board which could settle the feud once and for all.

National leaders of the Machinists say they could not control their local leaders. Certainly, money was an issue. Skilled railroad craftsmen did not want to work for $122 a week (before taxes). But analysis shows that the length of the new contract really was the basic issue. Otherwise, the fight would have been over pennies.

But to the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff, the issue was rolled up into 10 big freighters waiting in Western ports to take on ammo for Viet Nam. It takes 150 freight cars to fill each ship. That's 1,500 cars. They just waited at sidings for almost a week.

How vital was their load? Well, some 75 per cent of all ammo bound for Viet Nam must first be hauled in freight cars. So must the wing panels for the huge C-130 aerial carriers so crucial in this war—and a lot of other items such as bomb casings. For the armed forces the rail strike was a long one.

And if the strike explosion continues to knock out war shipments and plants the war will be long too—longer, anyway.

Is there no one to make an appeal to reason?

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CRYSTAL BALL DICTATION—"The National Labor Relations Board is a mind reader. If you don't believe it just ask the NLRB. (And it's hard to win, whatever you do.) In one case recently, the NLRB 'read the mind of management of Deering Milliken Inc., and said it went out of business in a South Carolina plant to discourage unionization, although loss was the company's plea. So the NLRB said, in effect, the company couldn't go out of business. In another case, involving a Morristown, Tenn., plant, the NLRB ruled the company engaged in 'unfair labor practices' by giving its employees a general raise. The action was designed to halt union organizing efforts, the NLRB 'crystal ball' said. Unions have and should have the right to organize and workers should have the right freely to join them or not join them. But companies ought also to have the right to go out of business or to give pay raises without asking anybody or being subject to NLRB veto on the basis of clairvoyant attribution of motives."—From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

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"PROSPERITY is when folks are making money almost as fast as the government spends it."—By Harold Coffin in the Indianapolis *Star*

New Signs of Trouble in the Middle East

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

For those who saw the recent Israeli victories in the Middle East as an unadulterated setback for the Soviet Union, the recent events have come as a shock. For the complacent inaction of the United States has accelerated the pace of Soviet expansionism in the Arab world and planted seeds for new and even more fearsome problems in that cradle of wars and civilizations.

At the State Department and the White House, the euphoria of June has been replaced by the worries of July—and the possible panic of August. Diplomatically, the Soviet Union has looked not too good. But from a geopolitical sense, it has advanced a giant step.

The vacuum created by the American withdrawal—and the insistence on strict legalisms which none of the other United Nations share—has given the Kremlin an opportunity such as it has not had since the days of the Czar.

Unless the Johnson Administration puts aside its overriding concern over domestic political advantage and begins to think in the broader terms of national survival, the Middle Eastern situation is bound to deteriorate badly. Under those circumstances, the Israelis may be compelled to act for themselves again. If they fail to do so, then the fat will really be in the fire.

What it boils down to is this, according to reliable sources here in Washington. The popular reaction to Israeli successes has led many Americans to believe that the trouble is over for another decade. In this, the people have been encouraged by Administration posturing and by the pundits who take their line less from the facts than from the White House.

The comforting view is to see the continued hostilities along the Suez Canal as the petering out of the major action. They are, however, but a curtain raiser for new adventures by the Soviets in the Middle East. Having lost some $2 billion in war materiel, the Kremlin is planning to recoup. While both sides fire at each other across the canal, the Soviets are replacing the weapons that were lost by the Egyptians in the Sinai peninsula.

There is, however, a marked difference between the Kremlin's method of doing this now and the means it employed after the 1956 Egyptian debacle. According to the best intelligence available here, the Soviets are now organizing the Egyptian armed forces and commanding them down to battalion level. This means that in any new contest the Israelis will no longer be faced by the pushovers of the Egyptian army. Syria, too, is being reinforced in a like manner.

The Israelis are, of course, aware of this. They know that the Soviet Union intends to make colonies of Egypt and Syria, and to use them against the United States. The Israelis are not particularly worried about the Kremlin's colonization of North Africa. But they are more than upset by the build-up of a modern army, commanded by Soviet officers. With the United States ducking all responsibility, the alternative for the Israelis is to strike out again before the Soviet "experts" have whipped the Egyptian army into fighting shape.

This would force the United States into some kind of intervention, but at the worst time and under the worst circumstances. Before that comes about, the State Department and the President could take preventive action on the diplomatic level.

If the Kremlin were informed, either privately or publicly, that the United States would not tolerate the creation of Soviet satellites in the Middle East—and if we made it quite clear that any shipments of arms to the Arab states would be met by American shipments to the Israeli government — the situation would change overnight.

Not that Soviet long-range strategy would change. But the Kremlin's immediate strategy is to prevent an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with the United States. Soviet military strategy, as their military planners have written with the explicitness of *Mein Kampf*, is based on the expansion of Soviet nuclear power and nuclear defenses to the point where the Kremlin could blackmail the West into submission.

Though Soviet nuclear power is roughly equal to that of the United States, in another five years it will have a substantial edge over this country. In a decade, it will be able to dictate terms, unless Secretary of Defense Robert Strange McNamara and the White House wake up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep. Until then, the Kremlin's men will pose as moderates.

By turning the enemy's strategy against him, the United States can still preserve peace in the Middle East. But it must first make up its mind—and in the Johnson Administration, that's a condition of giant proportions.

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Wirtz vs. Uranium Industry

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Which newspaper should a "Great Society" Cabinet officer read before he shoots from the hip?

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, not normally a trigger-happy sensationalist, decided that lung cancer was running rampant in the Western states' uranium mines last spring when he read the Washington *Post*. He might have had sober, second thoughts if he'd waited and read the *National Observer*, a weekend cousin of the *Wall Street Journal*, shortly afterwards.

The *Post* (April 14): "More than a thousand uranium miners in this country

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz doesn't have to prove his liberalism.

can be expected to develop lung cancer by the end of 1985. . . . (April 27): "A labor specialist on atomic energy charged yesterday that federal agencies with authority over radiation hazards 'haven't done a thing about it'. . . . (April 18, editorially): "The death warrant for perhaps 1,150 uranium miners has in effect been signed . . . the miners must die. . . ."

The *Observer* (May 22): " . . . but there has been a great deal of disagreement that reaches from Washington, D.C., down through the Public Health Service (PHS) researchers to the miners themselves. One complicating area of disagreement centers around heavy smoking among uranium miners. This, say some doctors, is an accelerating factor in the development of cancer (among miners). . . . Out of 101 known cases of lung cancer, only one was a nonsmoker . . . lung cancer has not shown up among the Indian miners who make up 20 per cent of the original 5,370 study group. Indian miners rarely smoke."

On the basis of the earlier stories, Secretary Wirtz accused private mining interests of tripling the cancer hazards of their employes, and last May he issued a directive which had the effect of ordering all underground mines closed by June 9. He did this by invoking a law which gives the Labor Department control over working conditions which involve government contracts.

Fortunately, Wirtz was almost instantly set upon by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defense Department, the Agriculture Department, the Congressional Joint Atomic Committee, the American Mining Congress and a presidential board called the Federal Radiation Council. The upshot was that the labor secretary backed down, and the mines stayed in operation.

Two other agencies which know a good deal about the hazards of uranium radiation, HEW and NASA, have still-undivulged information which knocks the scare-story statistics. In any event, such miners who may have died entirely because of radiation hazards are miners who contracted the disease as long as 10 or 20 years ago when knowledge was less and conditions in the mines much worse. The secretary was agitating, at best, on day-before-yesterday facts.

But his agitation was about as unstatesmanlike as can be. A Cabinet officer isn't forced to rely on the morning newspaper for his policymaking. Or, as House Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall put it, upon "persons who seek to derive personal profit by playing upon the fear of the unknown." A Cabinet officer can get plenty of publicity without the kind of news release which the Labor Department issued last May 9 under the head: "Wirtz Puts Human Life Above Economic Values."

There really isn't any need for Willard Wirtz to prove his liberalism by bellowing in print that he preferred to "close down a mine" rather than to "close down a man." He didn't do the dignity of his office much good by hollering, almost literally, bloody murder at the uranium industry.

The "Great Society" has race riots, disloyalty problems and galloping socialism all over the landscape. It could come from going too fast, too far, too ignorantly. Secretary Wirtz is a relatively immaculate example of how an official can stir up internal strife.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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HIGH COST OF RED TAPE—"A recent survey has indicated that it cost businessmen some $1.75 million per year to do the paperwork required by government. As an example, the average time required for filling out forms for federal reports alone was found to be 32 minutes per month per employe. State forms require 24 minutes. Red tape is the inevitable result of huge bureaucracy intent on perpetuating itself and growing bigger. It's about time to take a look to see if we may not be getting more government than we have time for or can afford."—From *Industrial News Review*

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GOVERNMENT BILLBOARDS—Can a national Administration which is determined to communicate (especially its good points) to the public through every known medium of advertising mount a really effective highway beautification campaign? This neat little question was raised recently by some figures produced by Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.). He said the Johnson Administration's operation of the federal government is making hash of the Johnson Administration's beautification program. Pointing out that a major part of the program is aimed at the removal of billboards from the nation's highways, Williams disclosed that during the past five years the Federal Transportation Department and the General Services Administration have spent $4.5 million buying and erecting 70,000 billboards along the highways and in front of government buildings.

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SUITE 3505—THE STORY OF THE DRAFT GOLDWATER MOVEMENT by F. Clifton White and William J. Gill (Arlington House, 450 pages, $6.95).

"Clif White's story of the Draft Goldwater Movement is long, detailed and fascinating. He uses 423 pages to record the many ups and downs which formally began on Oct. 8, 1961, in a Chicago motel, some 33 months before the GOP convention in San Francisco. The meeting of 22 men, average age 40, was co-hosted by White, Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, a former national chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, and William Rusher, publisher of **National Review**.

"The 'Clif White' group met again in Chicago in December and set a budget for 1962 of $65,000, an absurdly low figure in these days of million-dollar campaigns. A specific goal was also established: 'All of our efforts would be devoted to winning as large a majority of delegates as possible for our candidate at the 1964 convention. Our objective would be to win the nomination for him on the first ballot.'

"1962 was, perhaps, the most difficult year of all for the Draft Goldwater Movement. . . . White began the round of political meetings, conventions, receptions and dinners which were to absorb most of his time and energy for the next two and a half years. He estimates that he clocked close to a 'million' miles in his travels for the Draft Goldwater Movement. . . . Clif White's book is rare and refreshing for its intimacy and candor. . . . Much of the credit for **Suite 3505**'s smooth style and swift pace must go to White's collaborator, William Gill, a prize-winning newsman, who also participated at the top level in the Goldwater campaign. . . .

"On Jan. 14, 1964, the Draft Goldwater Committee was officially disbanded and as White writes, 'thus ended the first successful bona fide draft of a presidential candidate in the history of the American two-party sysem. . . .'

"**Suite 3505** is a faithful reflection of the Draft Goldwater Movement, and of its author—shrewd, intelligent, experienced."—Lee Edwards in **Triumph** Magazine

ROAD TO REVOLUTION by Phillip Abbott Luce (Viewpoint Books, 165 pages, paperback, $1).

"Already called the 'Whittaker Chambers' of his generation, Phillip Abbott Luce has chosen an appropriate time for the publication of his second book, **Road to Revolution**.

"In the midst of 1967's 'long hot summer,' Luce has provided us with a first-hand report of the perspective in which such events are held by Communists, to whom they are 'rebellions,' and not riots. Beyond this, his message is an alarming one. It describes in great detail, and with thorough documentation, the plans for guerrilla warfare in the streets of our cities already devised by domestic radicals.

"Phil Luce at 29 is a former leader of the 'New Left,' organizer of two student trips to Cuba in 1963 and 1964, an officer of the Progressive Labor party and editor of its monthly magazine, **Progressive Labor**, until his defection in January 1965. He has written about his experience in his first book, **'The New Left,'** and one of the major reasons for his disillusionment with communism came when he found himself 'involved in a series of plans in which the participants had no idea of the consequences. . . . I left when it became obvious that the individual lives of the members of PL, let alone society, meant less than an abstract Communist catechism as envisioned by the " gurus " of the movement.'

"Phil Luce repeatedly stresses that Communists do not begin trouble but take advantage of it, incite it and exploit it. He understands, as some seem not to, that there are real grievances in the ghettos. . . . Yet others tend to minimize the influence of these radical organizations and their very real plans for revolution on our city streets.

"In a balanced and provocative volume, he does not blame all evil on 'outside agitators.' Yet the public should understand the plans which Communists have for our cities. Phase one, as recent violence indicates, has already occurred. Armed with Luce's warning and our own awareness of the problems which must be solved, we may yet be able to avoid phase two."—Allan C. Brownfeld in the Washington **Evening Star**

HARRY S TRUMAN AND THE RUSSIANS by Herbert Drunks (Robert Speller and Sons, 291 pages, $7.50).

Prof. Drunks introduces his essentially sympathetic account of the Truman years by stating: "Up to now there has been no single study that adequately deals with President Truman's foreign policy and the Republican party's criticism. I propose to undertake such a study for the years 1945-1953. I intend to examine Truman's dealings with Russia in the Middle East, Europe and Asia and to discover what role the Republican party actually played in policy formation and to what extent they attacked the very policies they helped create. To what extent did President Truman consult and employ such Republicans as John Foster Dulles and Arthur Vandenberg in the administration of foreign policy?

"I hope to examine what role the President played and to see whether he actually did lead America to a more mature assumption of world politics. How were such policies as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan formulated? How did Truman handle tough diplomatic challenges with so little diplomatic experience? Did he meet the challenge of war and peace?"

These are the subjects Prof. Drunks covers. Readers will disagree with many of his conclusions but will admire much of his research.

HO CHI MINH ON REVOLUTION Selected Writings, 1920-66. Edited and with an introduction by Bernard B. Fall (Frederick A. Praeger, 389 pages, $6.95).

"The present book, a collection of Ho Chi Minh's writings from his days in the Socialist party to the present time, is divided chronologically into five sections: In Search of a Mission (1920-24); The Comintern Way (1924-30); Revolution and Liberation War (1930-54); Reconstruction and Errors (1954-60); At War Again (1960-66). . . .

"Ho Chi Minh's writings are certainly equal to their Chinese counterpart as a practical handbook of popular insurrection and guerrilla warfare, though they are not so ambitious as Mao's in theory and encyclopedic variety. . . ."—Paul Mus, in the New York **Times**

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Fears Election Year Cost-Living Rise

LBJ Will Urge Labor to Moderate '68 Demands

By VICTOR RIESEL

Having made politics the art of the impossible, President Johnson now is straining his luck. He and a small band of intimate advisers, working between riots, have decided to urge "restraint" upon the nation's labor leaders and advise them not to seek wage hikes in 1968 as hefty as those which have been won this year.

Bluntly, the President will ask them to cut their demands.

Bluntly, on Jan. 20, 1968, his Council of Economic Advisers, with his most ecumenical blessing, will counsel the labor chiefs to cut back and ask for at least 15 per cent less next year than unions fought for and have won this year.

The council will argue that it has taken the "heat" out of the price rate escalation and therefore the cost of living will go up more slowly in '68.

Bluntly, with the President backing them up, the advisers will say that there still are wage-price guidelines and that the 6 to 6.5 per cent wage increase of 1967 just will have to be cut back to 5 per cent.

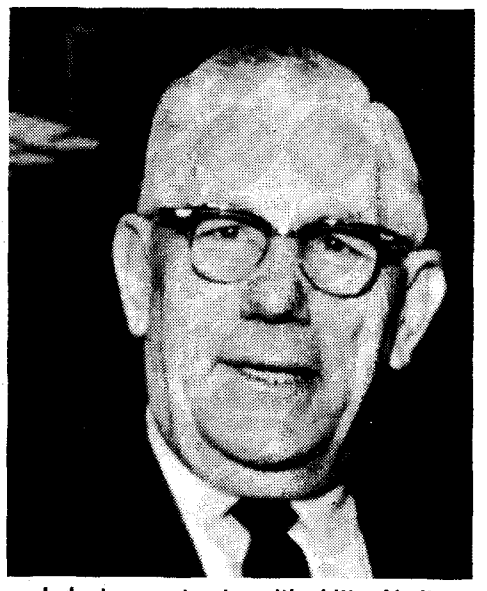
Bluntly, a truly highly placed AFL-CIO spokesman said the other day, "We will tell him [the President] and them [the council] that if they restrain wages, they will also have to restrain profits, prices, rents and the salaries of corporation executives.

"If the government wants to keep its guidepost," said the labor official, "it can, but that's their business and their guidelines, not ours."

Thus the President and his closest allies are on a collision course—a sort of unrestrained roulette.

And they may crash head-on long before '68, the presidential election year.

Few of the citizenry realize this because few heed the storm signals of labor relations until the cries come. So, few realize that, in addition to Walter Reuther's marathon dialogue with the car companies, there's another



Industry contracts with I.W. Abel's United Steelworkers expire Aug. 1, 1968—three months before the election.

labor crisis in the country's near future.

Contracts between the can (container) industry and the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) expire next October 1. Those negotiations, in the past, have set some interesting patterns. During previous can negotiations the powerful steel union, led by the terse, self-effacing "Abe" Abel, has won heavy wage increases, unprecedented extended (three months every five years) vacations, and guaranteed minimum pay.

This year, these dealings come after "Reuther." Thus the steel union will use the auto settlement as a base—to ask and get more or strike.

But this is only prelude. The can contracts will set the pattern for the Big Steel negotiations which begin next spring. Contracts covering 500,000 workers in the massive basic steel industry expire on Aug. 1, 1968—just three months before the presidential election day.

It will not be a happy moment for President Johnson. Those close to Abel say, "It will take a big chunk of money to settle with basic steel without a strike."

The political and statistical arithmetic add up. Abel recently succeeded Reuther as chairman of the AFL-CIO national Economic Policy Committee. Reuther has been stinging labor's high command with charges that they have an oxcart mentality in a jet age. So it is not likely that Abel will be insensitive to Reuther's darts and ease off when Mr. Johnson calls for "restraint."

Furthermore, the steel union has about gotten all the fringe benefits its rank and file want for a while. Now they—and that includes about 300,000 workers under 29 years of age—want money, lots of it.

Abel will try to deliver. Recently he has revitalized his own capital headquarters here in Washington to fight for economic issues, lobby for legislation and accelerate political action. His union is a power in the Midwest.

But President Johnson and his council are set to demand massive restraint. The President is saying that he can't hike the tax on corporations if the unions persist in hiking their wage demands.

The reasoning of the Council of Economic Advisers, which will be found in its Jan. 20, 1968, report, in effect will be:

In January 1967 the productivity increase rate was 3.2 per cent. Prices increased about 3.5 per cent. Thus the total increase in wages could have been justified at the 6.5 per cent rate of increased wages. But in 1968 productivity will remain the same and prices will go up about 2.5 per cent. So the rise in wages should be little more than 5 per cent—or about $5 a week on the hundred.

The labor leaders will say that's as old a crew cut hairdo. They will demand 7 and 8 per cent.

Just remember this a year from now when Congress gathers to stop the steel strike as it did the rail walkout. That collision, however, will be noisier. There will be fewer days till election.

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Business Can Also Be Service

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Somewhere along the line, this nation's educational system is failing to teach generations of youngsters the truth about our economy and the way the "common man" gets along in our society. Recent studies of the current crop of American collegians show a surprisingly large number of students feel a life in business would mean a lifetime of avoiding one's responsibility to mankind.

The Bell Telephone System and the Gallup organization recently surveyed more than 1,100 college students on 57 campuses across the country. Although most business administration and engineering students said they prefer a business career, two thirds of the others —80 per cent of the total—said they want education or government work.

Dr. Vernon Roger Alden, president of Ohio University and a board member of several large corporations, explained the attitude like this: "Unfortunately, America is raising a generation of kids who aren't interested in a business career. The intellectual young man of today is more concerned with service to mankind and the community than with profits."

Consider the reaction of a graduate student to a poll taker: "Today's business world just doesn't turn me on. There's more to life than making a buck."

Why doesn't this highly educated young man know that he can find more —a great deal more—than buckmanship in the business world?

Has he ever had a teacher who pointed out that it was capitalism which helped destroy slavery, relieve drudgery, build churches and universities and preserve political freedom? Does he not understand that great universities and powerful government bureaus would crumble tomorrow if this nation's business community quit working today?

Every country in the world which lacks either a strong, innovative business community or a capitalistic system (or both) is populated by a mass of "common men" who are slaves either to poverty or totalitarianism (or both). What better service can a young man perform than to help guarantee him economic and political freedom?

What the student with this attitude overlooks is that he can be of "service to mankind" and engage in business, too. The money-maker who doesn't contribute to his community and to mankind doesn't deserve the fruits of his labors. But the overwhelming majority have used their profits admirably.

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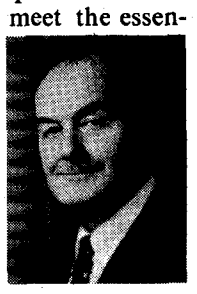
SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Rocking the Cradle

By SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)



While the Treasury Department talks about a tax increase to meet the essential costs of operating the government, another federal agency, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is passing out grants for some projects which are hard to understand.

For example, on March 23, 1967, HEW granted $159,000 to the University of Florida for the noble objective of teaching mothers how to play with their babies.

The purposes outlined in the press release were that it was hoped to stimulate their child's development through a prescribed sequence of talk and simple infant games for the mothers and babies to play.

I have grave doubts that any bureaucratic bachelor will be able to improve upon the natural instincts of a mother as to the best manner of talking and playing with her baby.

This program is about as absurd as the $4,120 grant a few years ago to study the "effects of frustration on a reflex response."

Welfare Abuses

By REP. Wm. HENRY HARRISON (R.-Wyo.)

A situation in Connecticut points up the dangers of a recent federal court ruling on residency requirements for welfare. The state ruled a woman ineligible for welfare payments until she established residency in the state for a year under the prevailing state law.

However, a three-man federal court ruled that this violated the woman's constitutional right to travel. If this decision stands it will mean utter chaos in the welfare situation.

If every state has to give every migrant instant welfare, it will encourage indigents to mass-migrate from low-benefit states to high-benefit states, resulting in a tremendous growth of welfare rolls in these higher-benefit states.

School Prayer Amendment

By REP. ROBERT DOLE (R.-Kan.)

With great fanfare and much nationwide publicity, President Lyndon Baines Johnson declared Sunday, July 30, 1967, as a national day of prayer, urging, and I quote, "citizens in every town and city in the land to go into their churches to pray for order and reconciliation among men." The President evidently has faith in the power of prayer.

At the time the President made this statement, bills to allow voluntary prayer and scripture reading in public schools were pending in the Constitutional Amendments subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

President Johnson has not taken a stand in favor of these bills. In each year since the Supreme Court struck down school prayer in the 1962 case of Engel against Vitale and the 1963 case of Murray against Curlett, members of Congress have attempted to overturn these decisions and permit voluntary prayer in our public schools. The President of the United States has remained silent.

I respectfully ask where does the President stand on this subject of prayer? I fervently believe that our nation was founded on Judeo-Christian principles and that it is of utmost importance that our children be reminded of these principles in our schools as well as in our homes.

Perhaps the moral environment of laxness and disdain for authority, the very climate that has encouraged the riots the President asked the nation to pray to prevent, would not exist if these principles were recognized in our schools.

I respectfully urge the President to use the powers of his office to encourage passage of the Dirksen prayer amendments pending before Congress to further show that he does, in fact, believe in the importance and the necessity of prayer in these troubled times.

FBI's Grand Old Man

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation stands as a monument to J. Edgar Hoover. For his accomplishments and his unflagging dedication we salute him on his 50th anniversary of service in the Justice Department. But what of the future? Inevitably, Mr. Hoover will be obliged to retire. Who will take his place?

At present his successor will be named through executive appointment by the President. But it is the feeling of many citizens, including myself, that so important an appointment should be made subject to the advice and consent of the Senate—similar to the naming of a secretary of state or defense. Sen. Everett Dirksen has introduced just such a bill and it's my earnest hope it will soon be considered and passed by the U.S. Senate, thereby preserving a unique institution, the FBI, and the monument of a truly unique man, J. Edgar Hoover.

Senate Vote on Teacher Corps

Following is the 45-to-43 rollcall vote by which the Senate on August 2 beat back a liberal drive to grant the Administration's request for the full $33 million for the controversial Teacher Corps. So far, the House has granted no funds for the Corps and the Senate last week voted only $18.1 million for fiscal 1968. Teacher Corps appropriations must now be worked out in a House-Senate conference committee.

FOR THE INCREASE: 43

DEMOCRATS (32): Burdick, Church, Clark, Dodd, Fulbright, Gore, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Magnuson, McCarthy, McGovern, McIntyre, Mondale, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.) and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (11): Aiken, Brooke, Case, Cooper, Fong, Griffin, Hatfield, Javits, Percy, Prouty and Scott.

AGAINST THE INCREASE: 45

DEMOCRATS (24): Bartlett, Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Hollings, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, Long (La.), Mansfield, McClellan, Monroney, Russell, Smathers, Sparkman, Spong, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (21): Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Hansen, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.)

Not voting: 12

Urban Problems

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

Despite the many innovations incorporated in housing legislation in recent years, the urban environment in many cities has deteriorated to crisis proportions. This situation demands an extensive inquiry into the factors involved and their practical relationship to existing housing programs. We have had several years of extremely heavy activity in the field of housing legislation and many new federally oriented programs have been initiated and put into operation. Time would be well spent by this Congress looking into these new programs and giving our main attention to the areas in obvious need of correction.

While our urban problems seem overwhelming in many instances, I do not feel that the only solution offered our cities should be that of total surrender to the federal government. Likewise, in seeking to arrive at workable solutions through the legislative process, we must restrain the increasingly apparent inclination to solve these massive problems by the sole expedient of massive amounts of legislation.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• Anticipating an income tax increase within the next few months, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved a 12.5 per cent hike in **Social Security benefits** rather than the 20 per cent increase President Johnson requested. The committee also cut an Administration proposal to include 1.5 million disabled persons under 65 in the Medicare hospitalization program. (See page 4 for further details.) According to GOP Capitol Hill sources, a Republican-led floor battle for further changes in the bill is not expected.

• The **Rent Supplements Appropriations Bill** (HR 9960) is still in the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee which held hearings on it in July. There is still no word as to when the committee will release the bill to Congress. As was to be expected, Senate liberals are conducting a crusade to resurrect the original appropriations deleted by the House. If they succeed, as some observers believe, there is some doubt that a joint House-Senate conference would be able to decide on a compromise bill. Congressional Quarterly, in its July 28 issue, notes that unless the Senate passes the Rent Supplements Bill by a 15 to 20-vote margin, there is little chance that the House will even consider passing the subsidy.

• The involvement of Office of Economic Opportunity personnel in the recent rioting and the failure of expensive anti-poverty programs to prevent the insurrections, have caused much congressional disgust with the "War on Poverty" and have endangered a number of Sargent Shriver's plans for this fiscal year. The House Education and Labor Committee is presently holding stormy hearings on a bill, officially titled the **Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967** (S 1545, HR 8311), which would fund new anti-poverty schemes. The Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower has completed hearings on the proposed bill and is expected to report it to the Senate soon.

• **The Public Broadcasting Act** (HR 6736), originally the public television act, survived a GOP attack August 2 when the motion of Rep. Albert Watson (R.-S.C.) to strike the public corporation provisions from the bill was defeated 18 to 13 on a straight party-line vote in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The bill, according to Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), and other conservatives from both parties, could well lead to a liberal elite controlling educational television. The measure, which cleared the Senate in May, was the subject of public hearings (July 11-15, 17-21) and is expected to be reported out soon by the committee. A floor fight is predicted.

• The **Anti-Riot Bill,** after passing the House by a 347-to-70 vote, has been sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which opened dramatic hearings on the legislation last week. The measure would provide stiff penalties for "professional revolutionaries" that travel across state lines to "incite, promote, encourage, organize or carry on a riot." Asked whether the Senate would follow suit and pass a similar bill, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen said he was sure it would "do something about it. I think patience over the country is running out."

• Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.) has said that he would attempt to attach the House-rejected **Rat Control Bill** (HR 11000) to the anti-riot measure when and if it reaches the Senate floor. However, it does not appear that the "rat bill" will have substantial support. House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R.-Mich) commented, after the House voted overwhelmingly not to even consider the measure, "Johnson's rat control bill would have put Uncle Sam in the garbage collecting business—without any assurance of success." He insisted that House members who voted against the measure "were motivated by the facts and reason rather than by politics and emotion."

• The House opened debate last week on the **Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act** (HR 5037, S 917), the renamed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. The bill came out of both the House Judiciary and Rules Committees under heavy criticism and with amendments aimed mainly at curtailing the control of funds by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark. Conservatives also feel the bill could be the first step toward the establishment of a national police force. The Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures has completed hearings on its version of the bill, and will pass it along to the full Senate Judiciary unit soon. Basically, the bill would allocate $50 million this year for research, planning and improvement of local police forces and criminal justice agencies, with expected increases to $300 million next year and nearly $1 billion by 1970.

• On August 2 the Senate drastically reduced the amount of funds requested by the Administration for the **Teacher Corps** after narrowly defeating a liberal move to restore the full federal subsidy. The original $33-million Teacher Corps Program had been scratched by the House, but the more liberal Senate, in a compromise gesture, appropriated $18.1 million for the corps. Prior to the Senate vote, Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) said he would "get down on both knees" if the Senate would appropriate the full $33 million. Ignoring his pleas, the Senate rejected Morse's motion 45 to 43 (see rollcall at left). The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference.

• A number of telling slashes in the Administration's $3.1-billion **Foreign Aid Proposals** have been made by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The House bill (HR 7099) had deletions in both military and economic aid netting $221 million. The Senate version, when reported to the floor, will have an expected cut of $150 million in economic aid and a $205-million reduction in military assistance.

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